

KANSAS



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

30th Annual Report
2004 Fiscal Year

**Division of
Workers Compensation**

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Division of Workers Compensation 30th Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2004

January 2005

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MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

Since beginning my service with the Department of Labor, I have been pleased to be involved in many different projects and activities to ensure the Department of Labor fulfills its mission to enhance the economic well-being of all Kansans through responsive workforce services.

This annual report contains information on the Workers Compensation Division's operations by section for the past fiscal year, tables of data on the incidence of workplace injuries and illnesses, insurance industry premiums and losses for Kansas, fraud and abuse activity, and revenue and operating expenditures for the Kansas Workers Compensation Fund. The annual report also contains the results of a major statistical study on Kansas Workers Compensation claims that closed out in 2003.

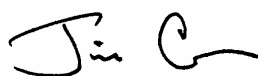
In Fiscal Year 2004, the Division processed 15,566 applications for hearings, and 5,918 employer elections. The Business section issued 234 self-insurance permits to employers, including 37 to new applicants. The Compliance section established more than 3,500 employer contacts. This year, the Fraud and Abuse Unit collected \$80,595.05 in restitution and civil penalties. The Fraud and Abuse Unit has stepped up prosecution of workers compensation fraud violators. The Industrial Safety and Health section conducted over 1,400 consultations and 620 audits to assist employers in creating safer work environments for Kansas workers, and the Boiler Safety unit conducted nearly 12,000 (3,320 state, 8,626 insurance) inspections. In addition, the Ombudsman section provided information upon request to 27,502 parties during the fiscal year. The Research section responded to over 35,000 requests for workers compensation histories.

The Technology and Statistics section, along with the KDOL Information Services Division, implemented Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), a system to allow electronic reporting of initial injuries and follow-up reports by insurers. In the months following its launch, EDI has been well received by Kansas employers and insurers, even exceeding our own expectations. By mid-February of last year, we exceeded our goal for EDI participation for the entire year. In FY2004, about one-third of all accident reports were filed electronically.

The Division hosted three seminars on workers compensation and industrial safety topics during Fiscal Year 2004 which were a great success both in educational opportunities and professional interaction.

I thank all of the employees of the Division of Workers Compensation for the hard work and dedication to public service that they exhibit on a daily basis. The Division remains committed to enhancing the efficient delivery of services to the people and businesses of Kansas.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Garner", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jim Garner, Secretary of Labor

INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Legislature enacted the state's first law governing workers compensation, as a no-fault system, more than nine decades ago in 1911. Although many significant changes to its provisions have been made since then, the basic premise and purpose of that law have remained much the same. The premise is that those injured in industrial accidents should be compensated regardless of who is at fault. The purpose is to provide protection to the injured employee through employer safety efforts, medical treatment and partial compensation for lost income.¹

Until 1939, the responsibility for administering the workers compensation law resided with a "workmen's compensation commissioner" whose authority extended from a series of public commissions to whom the position reported, including the Public Safety Commission in the 1920s and the Commission of Labor and Industry in the 1930s. In 1939, the Kansas Legislature created, and transferred jurisdiction over workers compensation to, a stand-alone agency named the Office of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. In 1961, the legislature reorganized the office again, into the Office of the Director of Workers Compensation. This office subsequently became a division under the Department of Labor. Today's Division of Workers Compensation, while having grown and undergone considerable organizational changes, is essentially the same agency created in 1939.

The current workers compensation law covers all employers in Kansas, regardless of the number of employees or the kind of work they do, with two exceptions: employers engaged in agricultural pursuits and any employer who during a given calendar year has an estimated payroll less than \$20,000 for that year, unless the employer is a subcontractor. The State of Kansas pays no workers compensation benefits to injured workers unless they are state employees. Private employers pay all benefits owed to their injured workers, either directly from the employer's own resources or indirectly through another party. While most covered employers obtain insurance from private carriers or group pools, provisions in the law establish criteria for certain employers to become self-insured. Potentially eligible employers must apply for approval from the Director of Workers Compensation. Criteria include continuous operation for at least five years, a minimum level of after-tax earnings and a minimum debt/equity ratio. The Kansas Insurance Department approves the formation of group-funded self-insurance pools and determines whether an employer qualifies for membership in a pool.

¹ *Madison v. Key Work Clothes*, 182 Kan. 186, 192, 318 P. 2d 991 (1957).

BENEFITS INFORMATION**COMPENSATION**

Kansas' workers compensation law requires that an employer or its insurance carrier pay an injured employee two-thirds of the employee's gross average weekly wage up to the amount of the applicable maximum benefits listed below. To find the appropriate maximum, look for the range of dates that contain the date of injury and then go to the right to find the maximum dollar amount of the benefit. For example, if the date of injury was August 21, 1994, the maximum weekly benefit one could receive would be \$319. The actual amount one receives is the lesser of two amounts: either two-thirds of one's gross average weekly wage or the maximum in effect at the date of the injury. This effective maximum does not change over the life of one's claim, even though the maximum benefit level for each new 12-month interval usually increases by a small amount.

Maximum Compensation Schedule

Date of Injury	Maximum Benefit
July 1, 1994-June 30, 1995	\$319
July 1, 1995-June 30, 1996	\$326
July 1, 1996-June 30, 1997	\$338
July 1, 1997-June 30, 1998	\$351
July 1, 1998-June 30, 1999	\$366
July 1, 1999-June 30, 2000	\$383
July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001	\$401
July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002	\$417
July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003	\$432
July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004	\$440
July 1, 2004-June 30, 2005	\$449
Current Weekly Minimum:	\$25

MEDICAL

A person injured on the job is entitled to all medical treatment that may be needed to cure or relieve the effects of the injury. Under the law, the employer has the right to choose the treating physician. If the worker seeks treatment from a doctor not authorized or agreed upon by the employer, the insurance company is only liable up to \$500 toward such medical bills. The employee does have the right to apply to the Director of Workers Compensation for a change of doctor. An injured worker is generally entitled to mileage reimbursement for trips to see a physician for distances in excess of five miles for the round trip. The injured worker generally also can obtain reimbursement if transportation must be hired. Weekly compensation is payable at the above applicable rate for the duration of the disability. In no case can such payments exceed a total of \$125,000 for permanent total or \$100,000 for permanent partial or temporary disability.

BENEFITS INFORMATION

CATEGORIES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS

Temporary Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, is unable to engage in any type of substantial and gainful employment. Benefits are paid for the duration of the disability.

Permanent Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, has been rendered completely and permanently incapable of engaging in any type of substantial and gainful employment. The loss of both eyes, both hands, both arms, both feet or both legs, and any combination thereof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, shall also constitute a permanent total disability. Substantially total paralysis, or incurable imbecility or insanity, resulting from injury independent of all other causes, shall also constitute permanent total disability.

Permanent Partial Scheduled Disability is paid when the employee sustains complete or partial loss of use of a body part, such as an arm, due to a job-related injury. Compensation is limited to a percentage of the scheduled number of weeks.

Permanent Partial General Disability is paid when the employee sustains permanent partial disability not specifically covered by the schedule. Compensation is based on the percentage of disability remaining after recovery and is limited to 415 weeks.

Survivors' Benefits of \$250,000 are paid to an employee's surviving spouse and dependent children if death occurs as a result of injury. If there is no surviving spouse or dependents, the legal heirs are entitled to \$25,000. Burial expenses up to \$5,000 also are covered.

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This 30th Annual Statistical Report would not have been possible without the dedication and resourcefulness of the following people and organizations:

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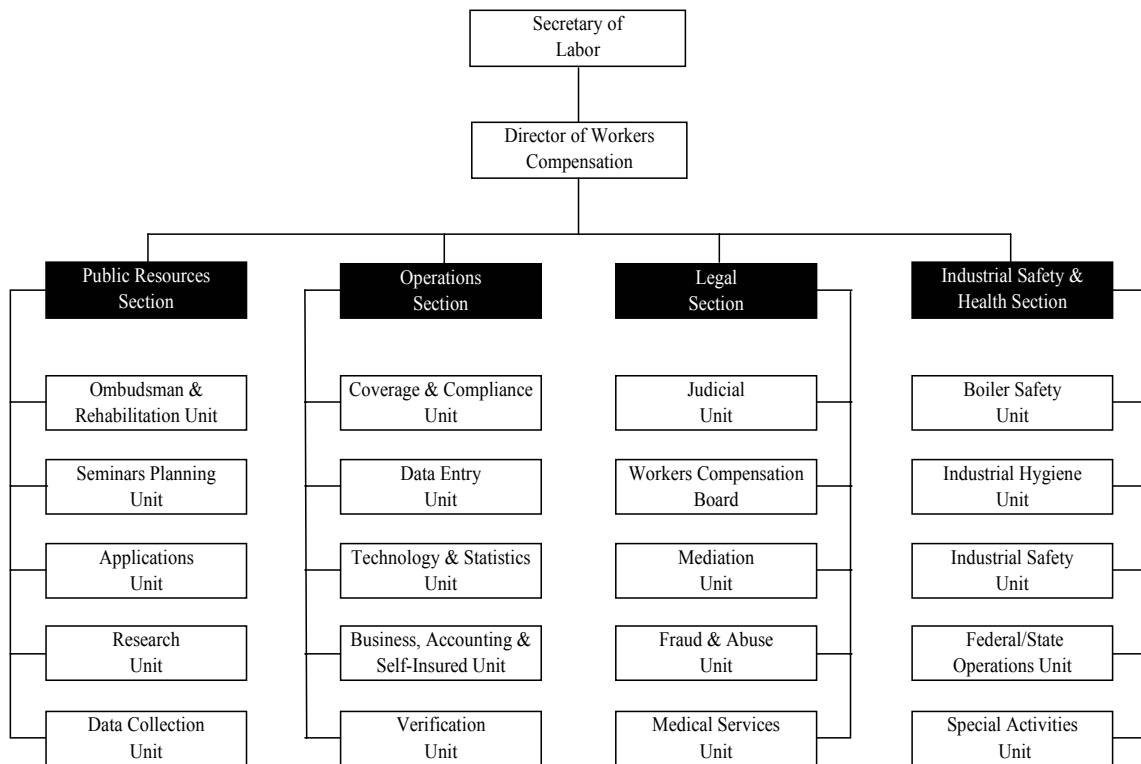
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Section 1

Administrative Profile of the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 1-1
Organizational Chart
Kansas Department of Labor
Division of Workers Compensation
FY 2004



OPERATIONS SECTION

Business, Accounting and Self-Insured Unit

The Workers Compensation Business and Accounting/Self-Insured unit is responsible for administering the State Self-Insurance program and for granting the privilege to insure to employers that meet an extensive company and financial review. Self-insurance is one of the three methods that an employer may use to insure his or her workers compensation liability. Only those companies that demonstrate adequate financial stability are approved to independently assume the responsibilities of workers compensation law. There are currently 234 employers in Kansas that are approved for self-insurance, pursuant to KSA 44-532 and KAR 51-14-4.

The unit's responsibility also entails the assessment of fees to pay for the expenses necessary to administer the workers compensation law by the Division of Workers Compensation. The Business and Accounting/Self-Insured unit also manages all assessment accounting, mathematical calculations, data accumulation and storage, voucher preparation and fee fund deposits.

Other important unit functions include ordering and accounting for equipment and supplies for the Division of Workers Compensation. The unit also sells the Workers Compensation Law Book and the Medical Fee Schedule. In addition, the Unit prepares the annual Division Fiscal Year Budget.

Table 1-1
Assessments Collected

Description	Amount Collected
Reported losses paid in calendar year 2002	\$416,144,933
Current assessment factor	0.0249
Assessments collected during calendar year 2003	\$10,408,916
Number of carriers and self-insurers reporting	967

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-2
Self-Insurance Summary

Activity	FY 04	FY 03	FY 02	FY 01	FY 00	FY 99
Employers' New Applications Approved	37	17	31	27	21	13
Canceled Permits	47	30	24	17	14	18
Qualified Employers	234	244	257	250	240	243
Group-Funded Pools in Force	15	15	15	15	15	15

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

OPERATIONS SECTION

Coverage and Compliance Unit

The Coverage and Compliance unit's responsibilities have increased over the past fiscal year. A decision was made to add the following functions to this unit: Verification, Elections and Carrier/Employer Research. Units that already existed as a part of the Coverage and Compliance unit include Data Entry and Accident Reporting.

Currently the unit has a staff of 12, with three individuals in the Compliance unit. Two individuals are working in Verification and Carrier/Employer Research. One employee is working in each of the following units: Elections, Data Entry and Accident Reporting. The unit also has a floater who is well-versed in all aspects of the Coverage and Compliance unit and is assigned to various units as needed.

The Compliance unit ensures that all businesses in Kansas are in compliance with and are aware of their responsibilities regarding the Workers Compensation Act. The unit administers and enforces mandated proof of coverage and compliance. The other units ensure that all accident reports are received and accurate, with regard to the reporting requirements of the first report of injury. Each unit has specific duties designed to ensure the accuracy of the first report of injury. The units work closely with the other units, and with Compliance when necessary.

In FY 2004, the accomplishments in the Compliance unit consisted of 3,544 contacts to businesses that might have been noncompliant. Of those businesses, 68 were referred to the Fraud unit for further investigation and possible prosecution. Three hundred ninety-three businesses had to obtain coverage and 1,542 businesses had to provide a certificate of insurance.

The goal this coming year within the Compliance unit is to continually work with the division's coverage data collection organization (National Council on Compensation Insurance or NCCI) to enhance the current proof of coverage delivery method. Additionally, the unit will work with the data transfer of policy data from NCCI to the division in a national standard format. When this data transfer program is in place, then the unit will work with both NCCI and Contributions in cross matching both records for expediency of finding the noncompliant business owner.

Data Entry and Verification Units

The Data Entry unit ensures that all accident reports received are accurately coded and keyed into the Web-based database system in a timely fashion. Specifically, they code and manually enter paper First Report of Occupational Injury reports submitted to the division. The codes provide information such as body part, cause, nature and source of the injury. Carrier and employer information also is gathered from filed accident reports. The reports entered generate labels for letters to the injured workers, answering questions about benefits and procedures. Statistics for the annual statistical report are made available from the information on the accident reports.

The Verification unit confirms reported Social Security numbers with the Social Security Administration submitted on first reports of occupational new and existing claimants. In addition it updates names and addresses for existing claimants in the database.

OPERATIONS SECTION

Technology and Statistics Unit

The Technology and Statistics unit is responsible for delivering workers compensation information to the department, the legislature and the general public through the following: an annual statistical report, a Web site and reports from research studies and evaluations. This unit is intimately involved with the division's information systems, or a system that processes information by performing six types of operations: capturing, transmitting, storing, retrieving, manipulating and the displaying of information.² The Information Services division of the Department of Labor still maintains and manages the Workers Compensation's information technology artifacts. Specifically, the unit is responsible for research studies mandated by statute, including studies of closed claims and the effectiveness of the Workers Compensation Act. The staff collects data as needed or requested, as well as conducts survey instrument research design, data collection, statistical analysis and reporting. The staff responds to individual research requests from both internal and external customers.

The Technology and Statistics unit also maintains several data marts (small data warehouses) of workers compensation claims information on work-related accidents in the state of Kansas. Unit staff work extensively with the Information Services division of the Department of Labor to resolve the division's operational database implementation issues and continue to maintain and enhance the database to insure data integrity and accuracy for both the division's administrative and statistical needs. In addition, the Technology and Statistics unit manages all content for the Division's Web pages located on the Department of Labor Web site.

Finally, the unit administers the division's statutory Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) program, an electronic method for insurance carriers and self-insured employers to report occupational injury and workers compensation claims costs data by utilizing the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions' (IAIABC) national standard. The program went into production in November 2003. By the close of fiscal year 2004, more than 30 trading partners, on behalf of nearly 200 insurance carriers and self-insured employers, were sending EDI first and second reports of injury reports to the division. By February 2004 the weekly volume of EDI first reports of injury constituted 35 percent of the total number of accident reports filed with the division (total includes paper and EDI reports). This benchmark was met by the division nearly nine months ahead of the targeted first year production goal.

² This definition of information systems is taken from Steven Alter, "A General, Yet Useful Theory of Information Systems," *Communication of the Association for Information Systems* 1 (March, 1999): 28.

LEGAL SECTION

Workers Compensation Appeals Board

The Workers Compensation Appeals Board was established in 1993 to provide de novo review of administrative law judges' decisions from final orders or awards and certain issues in preliminary hearing orders. Hoping to obtain more uniform decisions for injured workers throughout the State, the legislature created the Appeals Board to replace the role of the State's district court judges in the appeals process.

During fiscal year 2004, the Appeals Board issued 565 decisions. The board received 622 applications for review during that period and had a total of 661 dispositions (which include dismissals and settlements). On July 1, 2004, the Department of Human Resources' Web site was reconstructed because of the name change to "Department of Labor." The board's new website address is: http://www.dol.ks.gov/wcboard/wcappeal_RES.html.

The database is continually refined to meet the needs of the Appeals Board, the support staff and the Workers Compensation division. It also is being refined for public dissemination of information regarding the status of appeals cases.

The objective of the Appeals Board is to provide a fair and efficient appeals process within the framework of the Kansas Workers Compensation Act, applicable case law and administrative regulations.

LEGAL SECTION

Judicial Unit

The Judicial unit's primary functions are to hold hearings and issue decisions and awards in contested workers compensation claims. Administrative Law Judges must meet the timelines for prehearing settlement conferences, preliminary hearings and regular hearings set by statute as well as the timelines for awards and written decisions.

The Judicial unit's accomplishments for the previous year include effectively managing significant caseloads with a large number of preliminary, regular and post-award hearings; monthly phone conferences to provide peer support and manage issues effectively to accomplish the primary functions of the section in a uniform fashion; and continued technical and management training for the administrative law judges.

Objectives for the Judicial unit include continue providing additional training for the administrative law judges and their staff in technical, managerial and professional skills and increasing educational opportunities for the public as well as the administrative law judges.

Table 1-3
FY2004 Administrative Law Judges' Case Report

MONTH	Cases Assigned	Reassigned	Submitted	Preliminary Hearing Held	Regular Hearing Held	Settlement Hearing Held
JULY	616	61	30	155	92	18
AUGUST	489	72	28	185	72	17
SEPTEMBER	564	49	27	140	62	32
OCTOBER	531	85	35	194	95	20
NOVEMBER	519	56	57	124	60	20
DECEMBER	482	61	37	134	69	23
JANUARY	501	60	42	187	69	20
FEBRUARY	474	66	41	155	82	10
MARCH	584	71	56	165	78	20
APRIL	518	82	53	157	77	12
MAY	503	77	38	119	85	16
JUNE	456	84	71	148	85	6
TOTALS	6,237	824	515	1,863	926	214

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

LEGAL SECTION

Judicial Unit

Table 1-3 Continued
FY2004 Administrative Law Judges' Case
Report

MONTH	Motion Hearing	Awards	Agreed Awards	Post-Stlmt Conf.Held	Inactive
JULY	23	46	37	346	237
AUGUST	30	42	43	397	249
SEPTEMBER	33	32	44	326	454
OCTOBER	17	41	42	405	276
NOVEMBER	31	40	43	375	280
DECEMBER	22	55	48	335	290
JANUARY	28	39	31	346	316
FEBRUARY	19	31	45	324	355
MARCH	19	59	53	399	316
APRIL	25	30	40	375	324
MAY	30	28	29	293	539
JUNE	32	43	37	394	336
TOTALS	309	486	492	4,315	3,972

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Mediation Unit

The Mediation unit provides parties a means of resolving disputes in an informal and non-adversarial atmosphere. The objectives of the unit are threefold: educate the public on the benefits of using mediation as a means of resolving disputes, increase utilization of the mediation process and provide cost savings to the workers compensation system by reducing the number of issues being litigated. It assists, through a variety of mechanisms such as a mediation conference, both claimants and respondents in a timely manner – within seven days or as requested by the parties. In addition, the Mediation unit provides educational training to insurance carriers on the benefits of utilizing the mediation process as a means of resolving disputes associated with workers compensation claims.

LEGAL SECTION

Medical Services Unit

The Medical Services unit has the responsibility to provide both administrative and developmental services for the medical fee schedule. Additionally, Medical Services administers utilization and peer review programs and acts as a liaison for all parties involved in health care-related workers compensation issues. In addition, Medical Services works closely with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to assure that payments to health care providers remain current, reasonable and fair.

The current version of the *Kansas Workers Compensation Schedule of Medical Fees* was implemented December 1, 2003. A new revision is required by law, due by approximately December 2005. It is likely that the next revision will be refined to incorporate modifications of a Resource Based Relative Value System (RBRVS) in order to enhance reimbursement validity.

Fraud and Abuse Unit

The Worker Compensation Fraud and Abuse Investigation unit was established in 1993. The unit is staffed with three investigators, an Administrative Specialist and an Assistant Attorney General, who supervises the unit. The unit's responsibilities include identifying potential fraud and abuse in the workers compensation arena by investigating allegations of violations of the workers compensation regulations and laws that are referred to or developed by the unit, as stated in K.S.A. 44-5, 120 and K.S.A. 4-5, 125. Provable violations may be taken before a hearing officer in a civil action, or may be presented to local county or district attorneys for criminal prosecution. Since 1994, the unit has investigated more than 1,578 alleged fraudulent or abusive acts.

In the fiscal year 2004, 306 cases were initiated. Twenty-seven cases were referred for civil action and two cases were referred for criminal prosecution. Collection for fines and assessments totaled \$80,745 for the 2004 fiscal year.

The objectives of the unit are to assure that the injured worker receives required medical treatment and benefits in a timely manner; protect the employer, carrier and medical provider from fraudulent acts; assure that businesses within the state are compliant by maintaining worker compensation insurance coverage; and assure that the Workers Compensation division receives the required documents in a timely manner.

PUBLIC RESOURCES SECTION

Ombudsman Unit

The primary functions of the Ombudsman unit are to assist injured workers, employers and other parties to protect their rights under the Workers Compensation Act. The unit provides technical assistance to all parties on workers compensation issues. The unit also assists unrepresented claimants in obtaining a hearing, mediation or appeal. The Ombudsman unit provides presentations and training opportunities to interested parties.

The Ombudsman unit was responsible for establishing a set of protocols and guidelines for services to employers. Specifically during fiscal year 2004, the Ombudsman unit provided a point of contact for all parties to clarify issues and obtain information. The unit received and/or initiated 27,502 contacts, which included general information, issues regarding reported and unreported accidents and on-site visits to employers. The Ombudsman unit also provided educational presentations to 1,241 individuals during fiscal year 2004, as well as increasing public awareness of resources of presentations on workers compensation issues. Additionally, it provided technical assistance to employers through on-site visits and training.

The objectives of the Ombudsman unit involve increasing employer contacts by providing more training to employer groups and making more on-site visits to employers who need assistance. It also intends to increase the unit's ability to initiate contact with injured workers to see if appropriate information is being received as required by statute, as well as to increase public awareness of the availability of Ombudsman assistance in alternative dispute resolution. The unit also seeks to increase public awareness and use of the unit's Web site for information and downloadable forms.

Table 1-4
FY 2000-FY 2004 Ombudsman Contacts

Category	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	Total
Employees	13,253	14,012	13,444	12,723	41,101
Employers	3,484	4,313	4,501	4,232	10,973
Insurance Carriers	1,570	1,933	1,703	1,807	5,469
Insurance Agents	778	1,185	1,127	1,131	2,484
Attorneys	1,296	1,392	1,245	1,647	4,118
Health Care	858	1,107	1,249	1,471	2,866
Miscellaneous	3,310	4,160	3,930	4,491	9,528
Ombuds Files	4,197	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	10,725
Total Contacts	28,746	28,102	27,199	27,502	87,264

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*For 2002 & 2003 Ombuds File Contacts are incorporated into other categories.

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Seminars Planning Unit

The Seminars Planning unit's primary functions include the organization, development, and delivery of the two workers compensation seminars and the Kansas Safety and Health Conference. Staff provide an open forum where related topics, information and services can be viewed and discussed among professional groups. The unit strives to produce superior programs by working with internal/external members of the planning committees to determine timely topics and secure the most notable speakers. In addition, staff will continue to obtain and deliver maximum continuing educational credits in a variety of occupations for each event.

For the 2004 Wichita Workers Compensation Seminar there were 281 attendees at this two-day event. Attendees securing continuing education credit consisted of 97 attorneys, 65 nurses and 19 case managers. An additional 17 attendees asked for proof of attendance in order to self-submit continuing education credits in occupations KDOL did not pre-authorize. There were 30 exhibitors. For the 2004 Overland Park Workers Compensation Seminar there were 452 attendees at this two-day event. Attendees securing continuing education credits consisted of 152 attorneys, 88 nurses and 47 case managers. An additional 24 attendees asked for proof of attendance in order to self-submit continuing education credits in occupations KDOL did not pre-authorize. There were 49 exhibitors.

At the 2004 Kansas Safety and Health Conference there were 270 attendees at this four-day event. Along with a variety of continuing education credits offered during the two-day conference, this event offered six professional development classes. There were 37 inside exhibitors and one outdoor exhibitor.

The objectives for the unit for the upcoming fiscal year the unit will engage in an active outreach program and continue to offer the opportunity to speak "first-hand" with staff members and other professionals in their fields. Staff will continue to provide quality events at affordable prices and produce events which offer topics of importance to those who work in the workers compensation and industrial safety and health fields. Finally, the unit will provide the opportunity to view the latest products and services, deliver the maximum possible continuing education credits, and maintain and/or increase current attendance.

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Applications Unit

The Applications unit researches applications for hearings to assure that appropriate counsel, insurance carrier, employer and claimant are reflected in each hearing. The unit researches and reviews cases to assure the filing of all necessary and required legal documentation have been met. Additionally, the unit assigns judges based on a set of criteria and assigns dates for hearings to meet statutory requirements. The Applications unit also creates a physical docket file that reflects all required documentation pertaining to the legal claim for workers compensation for injury and the response from both the employer and the insurance carrier. This file becomes the official legal document upon which all present and future legal proceedings will rely for information. The Applications unit also records and enters information into the Web-based database and appropriate notices of hearing are sent to all parties involved with each case.

The Applications unit strives to research and process all preliminary hearing applications in three or fewer days. The unit intends to continue to provide outstanding service to customers both internal and external. In addition, the unit plans to continue development of plans to implement an imaging system to process accident reports and other documents in the Workers Compensation division.

For fiscal year 2004, the unit processed and researched 15,566 applications, 7,233 preliminary hearing applications and 5,403 applications for a regular hearing. Assignment of an administrative law judge was made for each case and notices were provided to all parties involved. There were 47 applications for a surviving spouse or dependent hearing and 601 post award medical applications filed with the Applications unit. Finally, a total of 2,282 “miscellaneous” applications were processed by the unit, include the following: all applications for amendments, review and modifications, penalties, insolvent impleading, corrections and returned notices.

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Research Unit

The Research unit looks into requests for information from both internal and external customers. These customers include attorneys, judges, claimants, insurance companies and the general public. These requests for research concern division records pertaining to past and present workers compensation cases. The unit also verifies requests to assure that legal requirements concerning the confidentiality of workers compensation records are met. It conducts research through computerized and hard copy files of workers compensation histories of injured workers. Responses are provided as appropriate and according to legal requirements.

The Research unit responded to more than 35,000 research requests from attorneys, insurance carriers and employers for workers compensation claimant histories during fiscal year 2004. It plans to keep turnaround time for research requests to within four days. The Research unit also intends to continue to provide outstanding service to customers inside and outside of the Division of Workers Compensation.

Table 1-5
FY 2004 Requests for Information from the Research Unit

Month	Attorneys	Insurance Company	Walk- ins	Social Security	Employer	Kansas Insu. Dept.	Misc.	Total
2003								
July	765	310	0	4	1,647	1	69	2,796
August	734	291	0	7	1,750	14	54	2,850
September	699	323	0	3	1,666	2	45	2,738
October	779	364	0	1	1,630	0	62	2,836
November	657	289	0	4	1,087	0	39	2,076
December	661	314	0	7	1,315	0	43	2,340
2004								
January	723	271	0	8	1,597	6	40	2,645
February	684	314	0	9	1,603	0	83	2,693
March	718	396	0	6	2,016	6	101	3,243
April	694	354	0	15	1,897	0	62	3,022
May	636	345	0	5	2,309	0	75	3,370
June	687	407	0	1166	2,093	0	86	4,439
Total Requests For Year	8,437	3,978	0	1235	20,610	29	759	35,048
Average Requests Per Day	33.61	15.85	0	4.92	82.11	0.12	3.02	139.63
Total Working Days in the year: 251								

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Data Collection Unit

The Data Collection unit reviews, researches and computes, according to state workers compensation laws and regulations, awards settlements and final receipt and releases of liability, data of amounts paid for temporary, total and permanent partial disability, attorney fees and medical costs. The unit also provides a cross check for administrative law judges' awards in workers compensation cases based on legislatively set schedules for reimbursement of medical and attorney fees, along with monetary awards for permanent disabilities. Information researched and computed by the unit is used to produce annual statistical reports mandated by Kansas State law. Additionally, the Data Collection unit prepares and certifies all documentation for cases which are being heard by the Court of Appeals.

The Data Collection unit collected information on dollar amounts, type of payments made, body parts being compensated, percentages of disability rating and attorney fees during the fiscal year of 2004. The unit also collected court reporter fee information.

Rehabilitation Unit

The Rehabilitation unit has responsibility for coordinating vocational rehabilitation services for injured workers when the insurance company/employer elects to provide services. This unit also reviews medical management closures to determine the need for referral to other vocational programs and services when the insurance company/employer elects not to provide services. Monitoring and providing technical assistance for both public and private vocational rehabilitation providers is also part of the responsibilities of this unit.

In FY 2004, the Rehabilitation unit provided oversight for 48 referrals to qualified private sector vocational rehabilitation vendors. Rehabilitation plans were developed for thirty individuals, with twenty-one receiving job placement services and four in training programs. Eleven injured workers were employed at time of closure or service completion. The unit received 882 medical management referrals. Qualified rehabilitation vendors returned 398 injured workers to their employer (at time of injury) through individualized services. The unit reviewed 1,021 medical management closure reports to determine those in need of vocational rehabilitation or community services. In addition, 276 injured workers were notified of vocational options available through the private and/or public sector vocational services. At the end of FY 2004, thirty referred workers were involved with Kansas Rehabilitation Services and out-of-state vocational rehabilitation agencies, with 12 currently in a vocational rehabilitation plan.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY & HEALTH SECTION

The Industrial Safety and Health Section within the Division of Workers Compensation is managed by an administrator holding dual certifications in safety and industrial hygiene. Five program responsibilities are divided among four units—Boiler Safety, Industrial Safety, Industrial Hygiene and Federal/State Data Operations. These units provide services under the following programs:

- The **Kansas 21(d) Consultation Project** provides safety and health services through a federal grant to private sector employers.
- The **Public Sector Compliance** program monitors the public sector (cities, counties, state agencies, school districts, etc.) by performing compliance audits under KSA 44-636.
- The **Accident Prevention** program evaluates insurance companies to ensure that safety and health services are being provided to those insured as required by KSA 44-5,104. Insurance company and employer records are reviewed annually to assess the quality and quantity of safety services provided in Kansas. An annual report is completed each year and forwarded to the State Insurance Commissioner.
- **Boiler Safety Inspection and Certification** is a fee funded program under KSA 44-913 et seq.
- The **Kansas Annual Safety and Health Conference** is managed with assistance from a committee that brings state regulators and safety directors from private industry, the public sector and academia together to plan and organize a safety conference for Kansas. The conference is self-supporting and seeks to address the relevant safety issues in a variety of workshops and presentations.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY & HEALTH SECTION**Boiler Safety Unit**

The Boiler Safety unit, functioning entirely under KSA 44-913 et seq. as a fee funded program, inspects and certifies all boilers and new pressure vessel installations in Kansas. Regular and special inspections are performed by licensed inspectors who also monitor manufacturers and repair firms. All active boilers are certificated. A special licensing program is managed for insurance company inspectors which includes training and registration. All inspectors must have a certificate from the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors (NBPPVI). The unit plans and staffs a track at the Annual Safety & Health Conference. The Chief Boiler Inspector, who serves as the jurisdictional representative for the NBPPVI, oversees a staff of four deputies and three clerks. Income for the year totaled \$458,665. Per statute, 20 percent of inspection fees, or \$30,580, went to the state General Fund.

Table 1-6
Boiler Safety Unit FY2004 Activities

Unit Activity	State Inspections	Insurance Inspections	Totals
Inspections	3,320	8,626	11,946
Deficiencies	1,393	837	2,230
Certificates	2,904	7,642	10,546

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY & HEALTH SECTION

Industrial Safety Unit

The Industrial Safety unit provides safety guidance in identifying and abating physical hazards (including ergonomics) in the workplace. The unit functions in four different program areas — Kansas 21(d) Consultation, Public Sector Enforcement, Accident Prevention and Annual Safety and Health Conference. Consultations in private companies parallel public sector enforcement inspections. Inspections require abatement of all hazards which are found. A supervisor and 10 highly trained consultants identify hazards and assess safety program elements in workplaces throughout the state. Appropriate national consensus standards are cited and an abatement recommendation is made. Accident prevention data is gathered for both inspections and consultations. Training is provided on and off site, in special presentations, through 10-hour courses with OSHA and authorized instructors at the Annual Safety and Health Conference.

Table 1-7
Industrial Safety Unit FY 2004 Activities

Category of Activity	Type of Activity	Total
21(d) Consultation	Initial Visits	1,261
	Follow-up Visits	273
	Serious Hazards	4,377
	Other-than-serious	1,258
	Training Sessions	55
Public Sector Enforcement	Agencies Inspected	105
	Site Inspections	525
	Employees	5,578
	Hazards	989
	Complaints Addressed	4
	Ergonomic Complaints	22
	Ergonomics Site Assessments	32
	Employees	717
	Hazards	79

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY & HEALTH SECTION

Industrial Hygiene Unit

The Industrial Hygiene unit functions in the same program areas as the Industrial Safety unit, emphasizing the chemical and biological stressors in the workplace. Assisting employers in recognizing, evaluating and controlling such hazards is the role of a supervisor and five staff industrial hygienists, one of whom is certified. These highly trained professionals perform monitoring for exposure assessments to a wide variety of chemicals. Indoor air quality surveys include ventilation system evaluation and, if warranted, monitoring of biologicals, including mold. Noise surveys that determine employee exposures are completed. These evaluations require extensive data gathering exercises and expert recommendations for addressing identified hazards. Public sector activities for the past few years have been initiated entirely as a result of employee complaints.

Table 1-8
Industrial Hygiene Unit FY 2004 Activities

Category of Activity	Type of Activity	Total
21(d) Consultation	Initial Visits	180
	Follow-up Visits	7
	Serious Hazards	149
	Other-than-serious	88
	Training Sessions	1
Public Sector Enforcement	Inspections (12 IAQ complaints)	13
	Employees Covered	662
	Hazards	0

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY & HEALTH SECTION**Federal/State Data Operations Unit**

The Federal/State Data Operations unit manages data from the various programs. The Kansas 21(d) Consultation Project is required to forward extensive information on consultation activities to OSHA. Similar information is required for public sector inspections. Accident prevention data is gleaned from these resources. The unit has a supervisor and three clerks.

Table 1-9**Federal/State Data Operations Unit
FY 2004 Activities**

Activity	Total
AP audits completed	620
Employees affected	25,003
Hazards Identified	5,258
Insurance Company	
Inspections	7,580
Insurance Policy Holders	53,147

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Section 2

Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas FY 2004

The state of Kansas has a compelling interest in the safety, health and productivity of its workforce. An important aspect of that commitment is the division's daily monitoring of the workplace environment and periodic analysis of the incidence and severity of occupational injuries and illnesses within the state. Every year the division publishes its decision support data for the Legislature and interested parties in the form of the *Annual Statistical Report*. The first part of this section reports on many aspects of occupational injuries and illnesses in the state of Kansas for FY 2004, including the causes, nature and source, and industries in which they occur and the body member implicated in the reported injuries and illnesses. Discussed next is the widely reported private industry injury incidence rates published by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the United States Department of Labor and Kansas Department of Labor (recently, responsibility was transferred to the Labor Market Information Systems division). Calculated incidence rates for "non-federal" employment in the state of Kansas for the last 10 fiscal years are compared and contrasted with those of BLS.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas

Kansas classifies nonfatal occupational injuries, according to severity, as "no time lost," "time lost," and "fatal." "Time lost" injuries are those that "incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn." "No time lost" injuries are defined as those in which the employee did not miss work beyond the remainder of the day, shift or turn. Injuries resulting in death are codes as "fatal." In other words, the most severe types of occupational injury or illness are classified as fatal while the least severe are reported as "no time lost" cases. Table 2-1 contains the aggregate totals (by severity) of Kansas' occupational injuries and illnesses for the last 10 fiscal years.

- There were 64,374 occupational injuries and illnesses reported to the Division of Workers Compensation during FY 2004. The FY 2004 total reflect all accidents occurring during the year, including fatalities, and represents a decrease of 3,763 reported injuries and illnesses or a 5.5 percent decrease from last year's total.
- From another perspective 176 employees per day were either injured or killed on the job in Kansas last fiscal year.
- Workplace fatalities, the most severe type of injury, increased slightly (4.8 percent) from the previous year (to 44 from 42 reported deaths) but were well below the 10-year average of 57 reported cases.
- The 48,298 "no time lost" injuries and illnesses reported constitute 75 percent of all reported injuries and illnesses. "No time lost" injuries decreased 12 percent from the previous year's totals.
- "Time lost" injuries and illnesses totaled 16,032, a 31 percent increase from the previous year's totals but this is almost entirely due to the fact that the division has stop utilizing the "hospitalization" coding for statistical purposes. Instead, due to the lack of data, standards and use by other states, the division now collapses all reports that signal a hospitalization as a "lost time" case to be consistent with the U.S. Department of Labor's practices.

One limitation of reported aggregate totals is that they do not account for year-to-year changes in the workforce population within Kansas. Perhaps the least sophisticated benchmark statistic for comparing year-to-year totals without controlling for workforce population increases/decreases would be to calculate the percentage of total injuries and illnesses that resulted in “no time lost,” “time lost,” and in fatality. The rationale is that the state has an interest in knowing what percentage of total injuries and illnesses constitute the range of severity that either decreases productivity, endangers worker safety, disrupts labor participation or results in death. The incidence rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers, in order to do a fair year-to-year comparison of occupational injury and illness behavior in Kansas, is discussed below.

Table 2-1
Kansas Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY1995-FY2004

Fiscal Year	No Time Lost Illnesses & Injuries		Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses		Fatal Injuries		Total Injuries & Illnesses
	Total No Time Lost	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Time Lost	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Fatal	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	
FY1995	52,473	55.49%	42,030	44.44%	67	0.07%	94,570
FY1996	68,674	71.79%	26,929	28.15%	60	0.06%	95,663
FY1997	73,415	75.14%	24,220	24.79%	64	0.07%	97,699
FY1998	63,071	63.77%	35,767	36.16%	70	0.07%	98,908
FY1999	68,995	72.07%	26,674	27.86%	61	0.06%	95,730
FY2000	71,327	79.21%	18,653	20.71%	69	0.08%	90,049
FY2001	64,533	75.97%	20,368	23.98%	44	0.05%	84,945
FY2002	52,549	72.16%	20,223	27.77%	53	0.07%	72,825
FY2003	55,101	80.87%	12,994	19.07%	42	0.06%	68,137
FY2004	48,298	75.03%	16,032	24.90%	44	0.07%	64,374

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by County

- As expected, counties with the largest population totals report the greatest number of occupational injuries and illnesses (see Table 2-2).
- Kansas' largest city, Wichita is located in Sedgwick County and reported the most number of cases.
- Johnson County, part of metropolitan Kansas City, includes the second and fifth largest cities in Kansas (Overland Park and Olathe, respectively) and reported the second largest number of total injuries and illnesses.

- 73 percent of the total injuries and illnesses reported in Sedgwick County and 78 percent of total cases from Johnson County resulted in no time lost from work. Shawnee County, which includes the capital of Topeka, had the third largest number of reported total cases.

The aggregate totals for all Kansas counties are listed in Table 2-13.

Table 2-2
Counties Reporting Greatest Number of Total Injuries
& Illnesses FY 2004

County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
SEDGWICK	7,335	2,687	6	10,028
JOHNSON	7,764	2,241	5	10,010
SHAWNEE	3,871	1,131	1	5,003
WYANDOTTE	2,607	956	3	3,566
UNKNOWN	2,313	1,237	7	3,557
DOUGLAS	1,510	538	1	2,049
SALINE	1,659	284	0	1,943
RENO	1,199	353	2	1,554
OTHER STATE	1,163	269	7	1,439
RILEY	1,068	363	1	1,432

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Source of Occupational Injury and Illness

- The most frequent source of both total occupational injuries and illnesses and “no time lost” cases in FY 2004 were due to bodily motion (See Table 2-3).
- Bodily motion injuries accounted for the most frequently reported “no time lost” and “time lost” cases.

The aggregate totals for all types of sources of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-14.

Cause of Occupational Injury and Illness

- Again, the physical act of lifting is the most frequent cause of occupational injury for “total injuries and illnesses,” “no time lost” and “time lost” cases (See Table 2-4).
- 27 percent of lifting injuries result in time lost for the injured worker.
- Objects being lifted and non-powered hand tools were the most frequent cause of injury after lifting and unclassifiable injuries.

The aggregate totals for all causes of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-15.

Table 2-3
Most Frequent Source Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2004

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
MISCELLANEOUS (EARPLUGS, SHEETROCK ETC)	6,233	720		6,953
PERSON, OTHER THAN INJURED	3,881	629	2	4,512
BODILY MOTION	3,501	772		4,273
BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINERS, PACKAGES	2,926	572		3,498
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, FURNISHINGS ETC	2,520	436		2,956
METAL ITEMS, UNS	1,467	223	2	1,692
KNIFE OR RAZOR	1,418	125		1,543
FLOOR	1,295	237		1,532
HAND TOOLS, NOT POWERED	1,280	152		1,432
MACHINES, UNS	1,130	228	1	1,359

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-4
Most Frequent Causes of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
(by Total Inj/III) FY 2004

Cause of Injuries & Illnesses	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/III
LIFTING	5,348	1,973	0	7,321
OTHER INJURY (NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED)	5,286	814	14	6,114
OBJECT BEING LIFTED OR HANDLED	3,799	703	0	4,502
HAND TOOL, UTENSIL; NOT POWERED	2,471	494	0	2,965
ON SAME LEVEL	2,169	631	0	2,800
REPETITIVE MOTION	2,058	552	0	2,610
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	2,104	491	0	2,595
PUSHING OR PULLING	1,810	668	0	2,478
STRAIN OR INJURY BY MISCELLANEOUS	1,339	950	0	2,289
FALLING OR FLYING OBJECT	1,544	674	0	2,218

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Nature of Occupational Injury and Illness

- 6,905 reports of occupational injuries filed with the division failed to include an adequate explanation of the nature of the occupational injury or illness (See Table 2-5).
- Of the accident reports filed that did include an explanation, strains and lacerations are the two most common types of injuries reported (same as previous year).
- 69 percent of the reported strains and 80 percent of reported lacerations did not result in lost work time.

The aggregate totals for all natures of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-16.

Table 2-5
Most Frequent Nature Reported in Occupational Injuries
& Illnesses by Severity FY 2004

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
STRAIN	11,677	5,324	0	17,001
LACERATION	7,284	1,850	0	9,134
NO EXPLANATION	5,987	909	9	6,905
CONTUSION	4,419	1,746	2	6,167
ALL OTHER SPECIFIC INJURIES	3,718	1,132	10	4,860
PUNCTURE	2,619	472	1	3,092
SPRAIN	1,895	816	0	2,711
FOREIGN BODY	2,154	554	0	2,708
FRACTURE	1,136	889	0	2,025
INFLAMMATION	1,589	362	0	1,951

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Body Member Associated with Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-6 lists the body member most frequently associated with reported occupational injuries and illnesses for FY 2004.

- Injuries and illnesses involving the finger(s) constitute the greatest number of total reported cases.
- Injuries involving the low back area had the second greatest total frequency for FY 2004.
- Of cases involving fingers, just over 80 percent resulted in no lost time while only 19 percent require time away from work. In contrast, 68 percent of injuries involving the low back are “no time lost” cases while 32 percent result in time lost for the worker.

The aggregate totals for all body members associated with injury and illness are listed in Table 2-17.

Table 2-6
Most Frequent Body Member Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2004

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
FINGER(S)	5,450	1,307	0	6,757
LOW BACK AREA (LUMBAR, LUMBOSACRAL)	4,429	2,068	0	6,497
KNEE	2,999	1,183	0	4,182
MULTIPLE MEMBERS INJURED	3,549	471	19	4,039
MULTIPLE UPPER EXTREMITIES	3,222	687	0	3,909
HAND	2,967	838	0	3,805
EYE(S)	2,733	704	0	3,437
SHOULDER(S)	2,122	875	0	2,997
MULTIPLE BODY PARTS	1,811	994	6	2,811
WRIST	1,856	658	0	2,514

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Industries with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Tables 2-7 and 2-8 list the industries, by both the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), in Kansas that reported the greatest number of total occupational injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation over the past fiscal year. The division accepts either SIC or NAICS (both 1997 & 2002) codes for reporting the industry associated with the occupational injury or illness.

- For injuries reported under the Standard Industrial Classification system, general medical and surgical hospitals ranked first for total frequency in FY 2004, however, of the reported injuries and illnesses, 72 percent were “no time lost” cases.
- For SIC classified industries, the public sector reported the second largest number of total injuries and illnesses and, similar to health services, some 78 percent were “no time lost” cases.
- For injuries reported under the North American Industrial Classification System, general elementary and secondary schools ranked first for total frequency in FY 2004, however, of the reported injuries and illnesses, 68 percent were “no time lost” cases.
- For NAICS classified industries, general medical and surgical hospitals reported the second largest number of total injuries and illnesses and, similar to health services, some 80 percent were “no time lost” cases.

The aggregate totals for all industries are listed in Tables 2-18 (SIC) and 2-19 (NAICS).

Table 2-7
Industries (SIC) with Greatest Number of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	1,903	743	0	2,646
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES, COMBINED	2,031	563	1	2,595
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	1,885	580	1	2,466
SKILLED NURSING CARE FACILITIES	1,458	284	0	1,742
TRUCKING, EXCEPT LOCAL	987	606	3	1,596
MEAT PACKING PLANTS	1,416	105	0	1,521
BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC	1,101	319	0	1,420
GROCERY STORES	968	193	2	1,163
DEPARTMENT STORES	875	218	0	1,093
VARIETY STORES	586	349	0	935

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-8
Industries (NAICS) with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses FY 2004

Industries (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	1,558	720	0	2,278
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	543	133	0	676
AIRCRAFT ENGINE AND ENGINE PARTS MANUFACTURING	288	87	0	375
UNKNOWN	160	89	0	249
NURSING CARE FACILITIES	128	41	0	169
RESIDENTIAL MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES	144	22	0	166
SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS	152	12	0	164
HYDROELECTRIC POWER GENERATION (PT)	160	0	0	160
MEDICAL LABORATORIES	62	71	0	133
WAREHOUSE CLUBS AND SUPERCENTERS	122	8	0	130

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Age Characteristics of Injured Workers

Table 2-9 lists the age characteristics of injured workers for FY 2004.

- Workers ages 20-29 (15,182), 30-39 (14,618), and 40-49 (16,409) report the greatest total number of injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation for FY 2004 (see Table 2-9).

- The percentage of no time lost injuries was nearly 75 percent for the 20-29 stratum, 30-39 stratum and 40-49 stratum.

Table 2-9
Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Age FY 2004

Age	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
19 & under	1,620	508	0	2,128
20 - 29	11,500	3,678	4	15,182
30 - 39	10,988	3,619	11	14,618
40 - 49	12,327	4,077	5	16,409
50 - 59	8,140	2,842	12	10,994
60 - 69	2,260	846	6	3,112
70 - 79	272	143	2	417
80 & Above	56	58	0	114

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

Statewide (Non-Federal) Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate for Public and Private Sectors

There are two sources of occupational injury and illness data reported in this section. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program administered by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and cooperating state agencies throughout the nation. In Kansas, the cooperating state agency that helps administer the survey is the Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services division (LMIS). The annual survey measures the incidence rates of workplace injuries and illnesses for the nation as a whole and for each participating state, as well as case and injured worker demographic data (see Appendix A). The Division of Workers Compensation does not directly participate in the BLS survey but is an active consumer of its information. The division believes that the private sector incidence rates provided by BLS and LMIS help augment both this annual report and the statutory obligation to monitor workplace injuries and illnesses in the state for health and safety purposes.

However, the division does believe that it can contribute to the discourse on workplace injury incidence rates in Kansas for several reasons. First, employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act are required to report all employee occupational injuries and illnesses to the division within 28 days of the date of injury or onset of illness. The division has aggregated and reported this data in its *Annual Statistical Report* for many years but did not publish its calculated rates of incidence per 100 full-time equivalent employees until FY 2001. The division reports its own calculated occupational injury incidence rates (see Appendix A for methodology). Second, the division does have an institutional advantage (relative to BLS and

LMIS) in that it, by law, is able to collect data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in Kansas because it has the legal authority to collect injury data on state and local public sector employees in addition to the private sector.¹ This is important because the state and local public sector workforce is one of the largest employers in Kansas and reports a significant percentage of the total workplace injuries and illnesses each year. Finally, it should be noted that the Division of Workers Compensation is able to publish its occupational injury statistics in a timelier manner than both BLS and LMIS. In this report, it publishes incidence rates for all employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act through fiscal year 2004 (up to and including June 30, 2004) whereas the most recent national data available from BLS is through calendar year 2003, and state-specific data is only published through calendar year 2002 (as of time of printing). We may be able to identify injury and illness trends more quickly and use this in-house information as a basis for targeting resources, through the Industrial Safety and Health section, for injury prevention and/or safety education.

While it is true that there is no absolute acceptable level of injury incidence, relatively speaking, the lower the rate of injury the better. An important question is how should the average Kansan interpret the “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate? For example, if the incidence rate for total injuries and illnesses for Kansas for any given year were 5.3 injuries per 100 full-time workers, would it be reasonable to conclude that roughly 5 percent of full-time workers suffered some sort of occupational injury that year? We believe that this would be a fair interpretation provided that we assume each worker within this 5.3 percent was injured only once during the year under study. In other words, for every one hundred full-time private sector workers in Kansas there were 5.3 injuries reported that year for our hypothetical example. If consumers of this information would want to know what occupations in Kansas are more at risk for injury than others, then the total injury and illness incidence rate would not provide that information. They would need to consult the industry cluster estimates of injury incidence provided annually by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment or the non-federal incidence rates reported in the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation *Annual Statistical Report*.

The BLS measures of “Total Lost Workday Cases” and “Other Recordable Cases” (BLS used to categorize these as “Cases Without Lost Workdays” and is roughly the same as no time lost cases) are similar to measures reported by the Division of Workers Compensation in past annual statistical reports (see below). Under the Kansas Workers Compensation Act, employers are required to report to the division:

¹ Under its commerce power granted by the Federal Constitution, and as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court (See *U.S. v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 558-559 (1995); “three broad categories of activity that Congress may regulate under its commerce power...Congress may regulate the use of the channels of interstate commerce...Congress is empowered to regulate and protect the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or persons or things in interstate commerce, even though the threat may come only from intrastate activities...Congress’ commerce authority includes the power to regulate those activities having a substantial relation to interstate commerce,...i.e., those activities that substantially affect interstate commerce.”). The federal government can require employers to log all occupational injuries and illnesses and report them to BLS and/or OSHA. The Federal Constitution, however, does not give Congress the authority to regulate the states (and its political subdivisions) as states and therefore, compel them to report the workplace injuries of state and local public servants to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[I]f the personal injuries which are sustained by such accidents, are sufficient wholly or partially to incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which such injuries were sustained.²

The division classifies nonfatal occupational injuries as “lost time,” “no lost time” and fatal. “Lost time” injuries are those that “incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn.” “No lost time” injuries are defined as those in which the employee did not miss work beyond the remainder of the day, shift or turn. Fatal injuries are self-explanatory. All of the division’s severity classifications are similar to the BLS variables in the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey and are broad enough to describe the diversity of injuries within each category yet specific enough to discern substantive differences in severity (see explanation below). “Total Lost Workday Cases” injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers is a statistic used to measure the incidence of injuries that meet the criterion of “lost workday.” However, a year-to-year comparison between the BLS study and the division’s data is difficult due to both the time lag in reporting by BLS and the differing time frames of the studies.

Table 2-10 lists the Kansas non-fatal occupational injury and illness rate for the last ten fiscal years (FY 1995-FY 2004) as calculated by the Division of Workers Compensation. See Figure 2-1 below for graphical representations of the data.

- For “total injuries and illnesses” the incidence per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTE) in the private and public sectors in Kansas was 5.0 in FY 2004. The total injuries and illnesses incidence rate rose slightly over the last year (4.2 percent). This is the first time in the last ten years (since FY 1995) that the total injury incidence rate has not declined. However, the total injury and illness incidence rate has declined by 39 percent over the last ten years, and by 27 percent since FY 2000.
- The “time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 1.25 per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTE) in FY 2004, a 36 percent increase in the rate from the previous year.
- The fatality rate is nearly unchanged from the previous year.
- The “no time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate decreased for the fourth consecutive year. The FY 2004 rate of 3.75 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE marks a 3.5 percent decrease from the previous year and a 31 percent decrease from FY 2000 (5.45 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE).

² K.S.A.44-557.

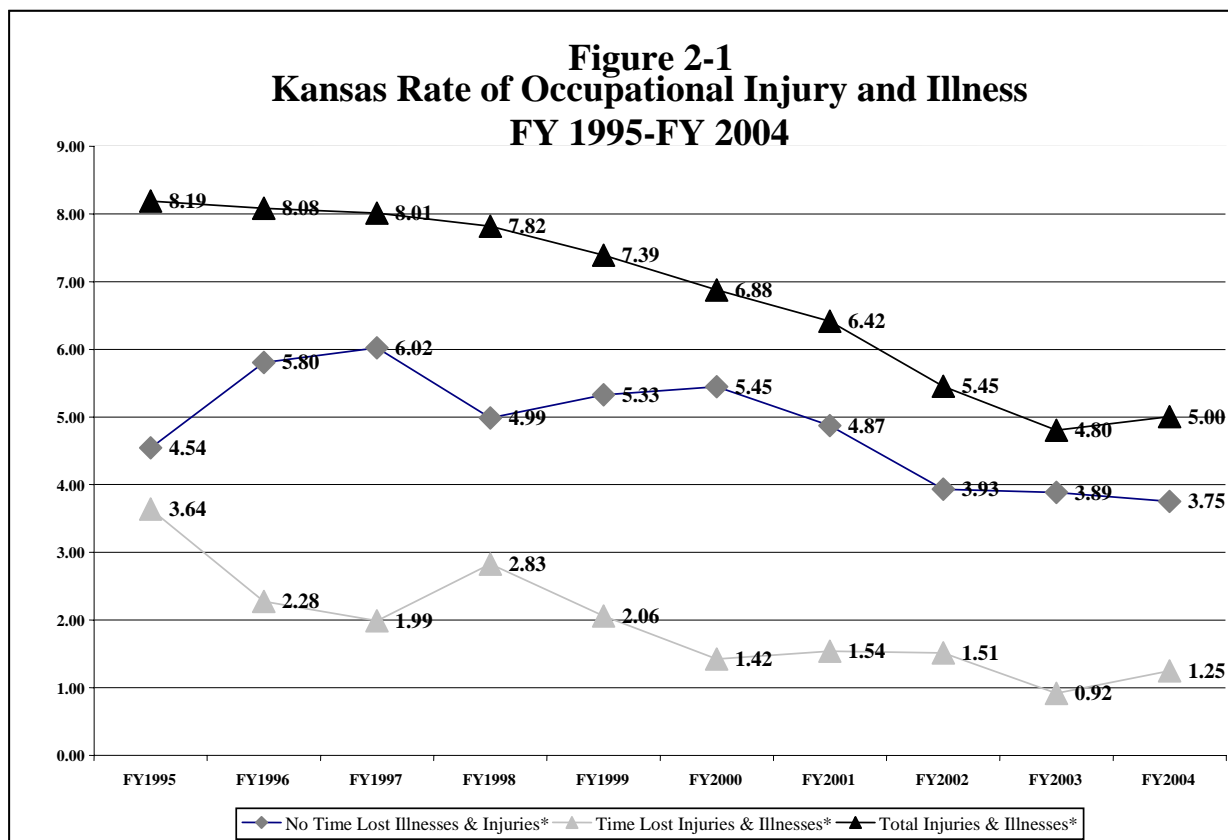
Table 2-10
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* FY 1995-FY 2004

Fiscal Year	No Time Lost Illnesses & Injuries*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Fatal Injuries*	Total Injuries & Illnesses*
FY1995	4.54	3.64	0.0058	8.19
FY1996	5.80	2.28	0.0051	8.08
FY1997	6.02	1.99	0.0052	8.01
FY1998	4.99	2.83	0.0055	7.82
FY1999	5.33	2.06	0.0047	7.39
FY2000	5.45	1.42	0.0053	6.88
FY2001	4.87	1.54	0.0033	6.42
FY2002	3.93	1.51	0.0040	5.45
FY2003	3.89	0.92	0.0030	4.80
FY2004	3.75	1.25	0.0034	5.00

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market

Information Services

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers



The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Statewide Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the Private Sector

BLS defines a lost workday as “the number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness.” This number includes both actual days away from work and days during which the employee is assigned, due to the injury or illness, to restricted work activity,³ and is a proxy for measuring the severity of injury incurred by the employee. Its logical counterpart is the former “Cases Without Lost Workday Cases,” now categorized as “Other Recordable Cases,” which is defined as the obverse of injury resulting in time away from work or restricted work activity. It too is a proxy for measuring severity and would include any injury incurred that did not result in lost workdays or restricted activity. For example, if a Kansas employee were to cut a finger while preparing food and did not return for the rest of the day (presumably to receive medical treatment) but did return the following scheduled workday they would be designated as an “Other Recordable Case.” In other words, no time is lost beyond the day of injury or onset of illness.

BLS reported an incidence rate of 9.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers for Kansas in 1994. That incidence rate dropped to a eight-year low of 6.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in calendar year 2002, the most recent year of the survey available for the state of Kansas (See Table 2-11). Below are findings from the survey research that are good comparative data for the division’s published incidence rates.

- The “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate (see Table 2-11) for the private sector in Kansas reveals a decrease in the frequency of occupational injury and illness every successive year except for a slight spike in 2000 (up from 7.6 to 7.8). This is consistent with the national trend (yearly declines for every year however) in “Total Injury and Illness” incidence rates but Kansas still has a higher frequency of injuries than the national average for every year of the study. Data is not available for Kansas rates for the 2003 calendar year but the national total injuries rate decreased to 5.0.
- The “Total Lost Workday Cases” incidence rate for Kansas declines or remains level from 1994 (4.2 per 100 workers) to 2002 (3.0 per 100 workers). The Kansas numbers are slightly higher than the national average for each of the nine years, which also has declined or remained constant every year as well, to a low of 2.6 lost workday injuries per 100 full-time workers in 2003.
- The “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” incidence rate for the Kansas private sector has dropped from 2.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers in 1994 to 1.4 per 100 workers in 2002. This trend in injuries resulting in days away from work mirrors rather closely what is occurring at the national level and is a good sign that the severity of the Kansas injuries are no greater than the national average.
- The “Cases Without Lost Workdays” (now “other recordable cases”) incidence rate in Kansas declined from 5.5 injuries per 100 workers (1995) to 3.2 per 100 workers in 2002. Kansas has higher than average (national) rates for cases without lost workdays for every year of the study (data not available for 2003), indicating that a greater percentage of the state’s total injuries and illnesses do not result in days away from work or restricted work

³ Restricted work activity includes assigning an employee to another job on a temporary basis, less than full-time employment or a reduction in duties for the position of which the injury occurred.

activity. In other words, Kansas has a greater frequency of the less severe type of occupational injuries and illnesses.

- The Kansas “Total Injuries and Illnesses” rate is down by 3.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers for the period 1995-2002, a relative change of 36.1 percent. Similarly, the national average for total injuries has decreased by 2.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 38.3 percent, over the 1995-2003 period.
- “Total Lost Workday Cases” in Kansas has declined by 1.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 28 percent, from 1995-2002 while the national average for the same incidence rate is down 1.0 injuries and illnesses, or 28 percent, over the period 1995-2003.
- Kansas “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” has remained fairly steady over the nine-year period, declining by 1.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers. The national average for days away from work injuries and illnesses declined by the same amount over this period as well.
- “Cases Without Lost Workdays” (“other recordable cases”) in Kansas are down by 2.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers from 1995-2002 (relative decline of 42 percent) and the nation as a whole experienced a similar decline (2.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE).

Table 2-11

**BLS Survey of Kansas Private Sector Occupational Injury & Illness
Incidence Rate* 1995-2003**

Year	Total Injuries & Illnesses*		Total Lost Workday Cases*		Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work*		Cases Without Lost Workdays**	
	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate
1995	8.1	9.7	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.5	4.4	5.5
1996	7.4	8.9	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.2	4.1	4.9
1997	7.1	8.6	3.3	4.0	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.6
1998	6.7	8.5	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.9	3.5	4.8
1999	6.3	7.6	3.0	3.6	1.9	1.9	3.3	4.0
2000	6.1	7.8	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.7	3.2	4.4
2001	5.7	7.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
2002	5.3	6.2	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.5	3.2
2003	5.0	n/a	2.6	n/a	1.5	n/a	2.4	n/a

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

*Per 100 FTE Private Sector Workers

** Starting in 2002 this category has been reclassified by BLS as "other recordable cases"

n/a= not available as of December, 2004

Kansas Industrial Super Sector Incidence Rates FY 2003-FY 2004

For only the second year, the division is publishing its calculated incidence rates by industrial super sector for the fiscal years 2003-2004, utilizing the North American Industrial Classification System or NAICS. Beginning in January 2003, the Kansas Labor Market Information Services (LMIS) stopped reporting non-farm payroll employment hours by the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and began reporting using the NAICS system. LMIS had reported employment payroll by the SIC system since 1939. Therefore, since the division relies upon this data for the construction of statistics, it will no longer report incidence rates by the SIC system. In addition, the incidence rates have been recalculated to take into account the division's reclassification of all "hospitalized" cases to "time lost."

- The utilities sector had the highest total injuries and illnesses incidence rate at (9.89 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE for FY 2003, 9.31 for FY 2004) for the last two years, followed by the mining (8.10 in FY 2003, 7.25 in FY 2004), and construction industries (7.40 in FY 2003, 6.5 in FY 2004).
- The industrial super sectors with the lowest rates for the total injuries and illnesses incidence rate for both years were the management of companies and enterprises (0.16 in FY 2003, 0.44 in FY 2004).
- Utilities also reported the highest "no time lost" incidence rate in FY 2003 with 8.48 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, while the health care and social assistance industrial sector had the second highest rate; 6.09 per 100 FTE. In FY 2004, utilities ranked first once again (7.77) while the manufacturing super sector had the second highest occurrence of "no time lost" injuries with 4.54.
- The mining sector reported the highest incidence rate of "time lost" injuries and illnesses in both FY 2003, with 2.5 per 100 FTE, and FY 2004 (2.75).
- The construction sector reported the second highest rate of "time lost" injuries for FY 2003 was 2.31 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE and 2.14 in FY 2004.
- The data for the educational service (which does not include public school and university employees) sector are not available for either year and are currently under review by the division statisticians.

Table 2-12
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence
Rate* by NAICS Super Sector FY 2003-FY 2004

Industrial Super Sector	Total Injuries & Illnesses		No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*		Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2003	FY 2004
Mining	8.11	7.25	5.61	4.51	2.50	2.75
Utilities	9.89	9.31	8.48	7.77	1.40	1.54
Construction	7.40	6.50	5.08	4.37	2.31	2.14
Manufacturing	5.67	5.90	4.78	4.54	0.87	1.37
Wholesale Trade	5.15	4.80	4.05	3.53	1.08	1.27
Retail Trade	5.09	4.78	3.97	3.51	1.13	1.27
Transportation and Warehousing	6.01	5.21	4.61	3.26	1.40	1.95
Information	1.81	1.73	1.48	1.30	0.33	0.42
Finance and Insurance	1.07	0.99	0.92	0.80	0.15	0.19
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4.79	4.04	3.94	3.27	0.86	0.77
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1.07	1.74	0.89	1.36	0.18	0.38
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.16	0.44	0.11	0.37	0.05	0.07
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	5.43	5.67	4.21	4.33	1.21	1.34
Educational Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.94	5.8	6.09	4.44	0.84	1.36
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4.04	3.65	3.40	2.80	0.62	0.85
Accommodation and Food Services	3.73	3.19	3.02	2.41	0.71	0.78
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2.23	2.45	1.7	1.72	0.53	0.73
Public Administration	1.63	1.29	1.32	1.0	0.31	0.3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Table 2-13
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2004

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
ALLEN	284	58		342
ANDERSON	43	21		64
ATCHISON	326	141		467
BARBER	47	31		78
BARTON	429	222		651
BOURBON	291	110		401
BROWN	189	40		229
BUTLER	673	212	1	886
CHASE	38	1		39
CHAUTAUQUA	30	18		48
CHEROKEE	176	84		260
CHEYENNE	30	12		42
CLARK	47	19		66
CLAY	144	48		192
CLOUD	118	38		156
COFFEY	92	25		117
COMANCHE	23	10		33
COWLEY	582	166		748
CRAWFORD	606	272		878
DECATUR	46	21		67
DICKINSON	299	117		416
DONIPHAN	44	25		69
DOUGLAS	1,510	538	1	2,049
EDWARDS	25	14		39
ELK	30	17		47
ELLIS	505	187	1	693
ELLSWORTH	220	54		274
FINNEY	831	234	2	1,067
FORD	812	186		998
FRANKLIN	391	130		521
GEARY	640	154		794
GOVE	41	23		64
GRAHAM	38	15		53
GRANT	120	34		154
GRAY	49	20		69
GREELEY	34	4		38
GREENWOOD	104	33		137
HAMILTON	56	17		73
HARPER	135	32		167
HARVEY	502	177		679
HASKELL	68	18		86

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-13 continued

Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2004

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
HODGEMAN	28	11	1	40
JACKSON	147	68		215
JEFFERSON	102	36		138
JEWELL	34	17		51
JOHNSON	7,764	2,241	5	10,010
KEARNY	31	14		45
KINGMAN	74	39	1	114
KIOWA	40	10		50
LABETTE	435	146		581
LANE	29	14		43
LEAVENWORTH	530	238		768
LINCOLN	40	17		57
LINN	51	39		90
LOGAN	45	19		64
LYON	990	200		1,190
MARION	113	40		153
MARSHALL	157	34		191
MCPHERSON	518	171		689
MEADE	61	18		79
MIAMI	504	99		603
MITCHELL	121	31		152
MONTGOMERY	867	232	1	1,100
MORRIS	72	23		95
MORTON	49	18		67
NEMAHA	180	43		223
NEOSHO	415	174	1	590
NESS	26	23		49
NORTON	114	28		142
OSAGE	59	31		90
OSBORNE	70	34		104
OTHER STATE	1,163	269	7	1,439
OTTAWA	29	13		42
PAWNEE	244	88	1	333
PHILLIPS	66	24		90
POTTAWATOMIE	219	85		304
PRATT	191	84	1	276
RAWLINS	34	8		42
RENO	1,199	353	2	1,554
REPUBLIC	58	22		80
RICE	90	38		128

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-13 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
RILEY	1,068	363	1	1,432
ROOKS	75	42		117
RUSH	41	16		57
RUSSELL	90	48		138
SALINE	1,659	284		1,943
SCOTT	74	31		105
SEDGWICK	7,335	2,687	6	10,028
SEWARD	488	172		660
SHAWNEE	3,871	1,131	1	5,003
SHERIDAN	21	8		29
SHERMAN	70	33		103
SMITH	53	53		106
STAFFORD	38	20		58
STANTON	34	10		44
STEVENS	58	30		88
SUMNER	234	60	1	295
THOMAS	116	32		148
TREGO	49	18		67
UNKNOWN	2,313	1,237	7	3,557
WABAUNSEE	32	17		49
WALLACE	9	5		14
WASHINGTON	81	25		106
WICHITA	27	2		29
WILSON	196	63		259
WOODSON	27	17		44
WYANDOTTE	2,607	956	3	3,566

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-14
Source Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY 2004

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
AIR PRESSURE	20	4		24
AIRCRAFT	37	3	3	43
ANIMAL PRODUCTS	384	28		412
ANIMALS, INSECTS, ETC, UNS	1,096	132		1,228
BLOOD	194	6		200
BOAT OR SHIP	21	3		24
BODILY MOTION	3,501	772		4,273
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	2			2
BOTTLES, JUGS, FLASKS, ETC	103	21		124
BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINERS, PACKAGES	2,926	572		3,498
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES (WALLS, FENCES)	1,117	196		1,313
CERAMIC ITEMS (BRICK, CHINA, TILE ETC)	35	7		42
CHEMICALS	743	84		827
CLOTHING, APPAREL, SHOES	154	26		180
COAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	55	14		69
COLD (ATMOSPHERIC, ENVIRONMENTAL)	4			4
CONVEYERS	143	29		172
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	21	2		23
EARTHMOVING & HIWAY CONSTR. MACHINES	150	55	2	207
ELECTRIC APPARATUS (HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE)	484	67		551
FLAME, FIRE, SMOKE	108	17		125
FLOOR	1,295	237		1,532
FOOD PRODUCTS (COOKING OIL)	348	54		402
FORKLIFTS, STACKERS (POWERED VEHICLES)	166	39		205
FUMES - (GAS, PAINT)	100	22		122
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, FURNISHINGS ETC	2,520	436		2,956
GLASS ITEMS (FIBERGLASS, SEE ALSO 650)	483	46		529
GROUND OUTDOORS	608	165		773
HAND TOOLS, NOT POWERED	1,280	152		1,432
HAND TOOLS, POWERED	713	120		833
HANDTRUCKS, DOLLIES (NON POWERED VEHICLE)	460	108		568
HEAT, ENVIRONMENTAL	104	32		136
HEATING EQUIPMENT (FURNACES, STOVES ETC)	155	11		166
HIGHWAY VEHICLES	69	18		87
HOISTING APPARATUS	104	18		122
ICE, SNOW	540	87	2	629
INFECTIOUS, PARASITIC AGENTS (BACTERIA)	305	20		325
KNIFE OR RAZOR	1,418	125		1,543
LADDERS	448	158		606
LIQUIDS (WATER, LIQUIDS NEC)	444	78		522
MACHINES, UNS	1,130	228	1	1,359

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-14 continued
Source Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY 2004

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
METAL CHIPS, SPLINTERS, PARTICLES	863	74		937
METAL FASTENERS (BOLTS, NAILS, SCREWS)	414	50		464
METAL ITEMS, UNS	1,467	223	2	1,692
METAL PARTS (EXCEPT AUTO, UNASSEMBLED)	59	6		65
MINERAL ITEMS (CLAY, SAND, GRAVEL STONE)	349	127		476
MISCELLANEOUS (EARPLUGS, SHEETROCK ETC)	6,233	720		6,953
MULTIPLE SOURCES OF INJURY	882	130	9	1,021
NEEDLES	896	15		911
NO EXPLANATION	168	14		182
NOISE	75	1		76
OFFICE MACHINES	468	57		525
PALLETS, SKIDS	389	82		471
PAPER AND PULP ITEMS	231	34		265
PARTICLES - UNIDENTIFIED	963	36		999
PERSON, INJURED (HEART FAILURE, MENTAL)	930	179	14	1,123
PERSON, OTHER THAN INJURED	3,881	629	2	4,512
PIPE AND FITTINGS	294	76		370
PIT	32	6		38
PLANT OR INDUSTRIAL VEHICLES	319	101		420
PLANTS, TREES, VEGETATION	466	72		538
PLASTIC ITEMS	100	16		116
POTS, PANS, DISHES, TRAYS	304	57		361
PRINTING MACHINES	5	1		6
PUMPS & PRIME MOVERS (ENGINES, TURBINES)	137	37		174
RADIATING SUBSTANCES (ISOTOPES,SUN,XRAY)	6			6
RAIL VEHICLES (TRAIN)	12	5		17
RAMPS	92	9		101
RECREATION AND ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT	213	21		234
ROOFS	24	31		55
RUBBER PRODUCTS	212	48		260
RUNWAYS, PLATFORMS	86	23		109
SAWS (NOT HAND TOOLS)	61	26		87
SCRAP, DEBRIS, WASTE MATERIALS (SLAG)	156	27		183
SHEARS, SLITTERS, SLICERS	352	42		394
SIDEWALKS, PATHS, WALKWAYS (OUTDOORS)	635	106		741
STAIRS, STEPS INCLUDE ESCALATORS	776	139		915
STEAM	60	13		73
STITCHING, SEWING MACHINES	1			1
STREET, ROAD	159	64		223
TEXTILE ITEMS	14	2		16
VEHICLES, UNS	992	297	2	1,291
WOOD ITEMS	259	97		356
WOOD ITEMS, NEC	69	5		74

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15
Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2004

Cause of Injuries & Illnesses	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
ABNORMAL AIR PRESSURE - BURN OR SCALD-HEAT OR COLD EXPOSURE	4	2		6
ABSORPTION, INGESTION, OR INHALATION, NOC	149	162		311
ACID CHEMICALS	155	56		211
ANIMAL OR INSECT	1,002	228		1,230
BROKEN GLASS	338	67		405
BURN OR SCALD--HEAT OR COLD EXPOSURE MISCELLANEOUS	323	112		435
CALLOUS BLISTER ETC. CAUSED BY REPETITIVE MOTION	7	60		67
CAUGHT BY COLLAPSING MATERIALS (SLIDES OF EARTH) - MAN MADE OR NATURAL	1	4		5
CAUGHT IN OR BETWEEN MISCELLANEOUS	1,016	220	2	1,238
COLLISION WITH A FIXED OBJECT	24	24		48
COLLISION WITH ANOTHER VEHICLE	542	265	14	821
CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	92	25		117
CONTACT WITH HOT OBJECT	190	58		248
CRASH OF AIRPLANE	1		6	7
CUMULATIVE INJURY (NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED)	563	244		807
CUT, PUNCTURE, SCRAPE INJURED BY MISCELLANEOUS	772	353		1,125
CUT, PUNCTURE, SCRAPE, INJURED BY OBJECT BEING LIFTED OR HANDLED	214	285		499
DUST, GASES, FUMES OR VAPORS	287	58		345
EXPLOSION OR FLARE BACK	18	5	1	24
EXPOSURE TO COLD OBJECTS OR SUBSTANCES	6			6
FALL OR SLIP INJURY MISCELLANEOUS	893	570		1,463
FALL, ONTO OR AGAINST OBJECTS	212	50	2	264
FALL, SLIP OR TRIP INJURY ON STAIRS	388	175		563
FALL, SLIP OR TRIP INTO OPENINGS - SHAFTS, EXCAVATIONS, FLOOR OPENING	31	24		55
FALL, SLIP, OR TRIP INJURY ON ICE OR SNOW	1,383	560		1,943
FALLING OR FLYING OBJECT	1,544	674		2,218
FIRE OR FLAME	57	26		83
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	2,104	491		2,595
FROM DIFFERENT LEVEL	663	441		1,104
FROM LIQUID OR GREASE SPILLS	1,136	361		1,497
HAND TOOL OR MACHINE IN USE	79	71		150
HAND TOOL, UTENSIL; NOT POWERED	2,471	494		2,965
HOLDING OR CARRYING	632	161		793
JUMPING	107	53		160
LADDER OR SCAFFOLDING	226	216		442
LIFTING	5,348	1,973		7,321
MACHINE OR MACHINERY - CAUGHT IN, UNDER OR BETWEEN	301	182		483
MISC OTHER THAN PHYSICAL CAUSE OF INJURY	62	62	1	125
MOTOR VEHICLE	55	46		101
MOTOR VEHICLE MISCELLANEOUS	72	62	1	135

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15 continued
Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2004

Cause of Injuries & Illnesses	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
MOVING PARTS OF MACHINE	54	40		94
MULTIPLE CAUSES OF INJURY	298	55	1	354
NO EXPLANATION	96	19		115
OBJECT BEING LIFTED OR HANDLED	3,799	703		4,502
OBJECT HANDLED	381	233		614
OBJECT HANDLED BY OTHERS	253	54	1	308
ON SAME LEVEL	2,169	631		2,800
OTHER INJURY (NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED)	5,286	814	14	6,114
POWERED HAND TOOL, APPLIANCE	563	194		757
PUSHING OR PULLING	1,810	668		2,478
RADIATION	1	1		2
REACHING	435	175		610
REPETITION OF PRESSURE	1			1
REPETITIVE MOTION	2,058	552		2,610
ROBBERY OR CRIMINAL ASSAULT	62	23	1	86
RUBBED OR ABRADED, NOC	7	12		19
SANDING, SCRAPING, CLEANING OPERATIONS	100	12		112
SLIPPED, DID NOT FALL	402	137		539
STATIONARY OBJECT	1,455	338		1,793
STEAM OR HOT FLUIDS	371	123		494
STEPPING ON SHARP OBJECT	133	27		160
STRAIN OR INJURY BY CONTINUAL NOISE	29	3		32
STRAIN OR INJURY BY MISCELLANEOUS	1,339	950		2,289
STRAIN OR INJURY BY TWISTING	372	245		617
STRAIN OR INJURY BY WIELDING OR THROWING	6	7		13
STRIKING AGAINST OR STEPPING ON MISCELLANEOUS	867	279		1,146
STRUCK AGAINST (STEPPING ON OBJECTS)	1			1
STRUCK BY OR INJURED BY MISCELLANEOUS	884	268		1,152
STRUCK OR INJURED BY FELLOW WORKER, PATIENT	1,056	291		1,347
TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	152	53		205
TRAIN ACCIDENT	1			1
USING TOOL OR MACHINE	149	86		235
VEHICLE UPSET	116	80		196
WELDING OPERATIONS	124	38		162
WIELDING, THROWING, HOLDING OR CARRYING		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16
Nature Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY
2004

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ALL OTHER CUMULATIVE INJURIES, NOC	105	144		249
ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE	15	11		26
ALL OTHER SPECIFIC INJURIES, NOC	3,718	1,132	10	4,860
AMPUTATION	73	69		142
ANGINA PECTORIS (COND. ASSOC. WITH HEART DISEASE)	3	3		6
ASBESTOSIS		2		2
ASPHYXIATION	2	2	1	5
BRUISE, CONTUSION, CRUSHING	2			2
BURN	1,146	354	1	1,501
CANCER	1			1
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME	427	142		569
CONCUSSION	105	55		160
CONTAGIOUS DISEASE	212	15		227
CONTUSION	4,419	1,746	2	6,167
CRUSHING	278	138		416
DAMAGE TO PROSTHETIC DEVICES - GLASSES	4			4
DERMATITIS	444	101		545
DERMATITIS - CEMENT, RUBBER, POISON IVY	38	3		41
DISLOCATION	186	114		300
DUST DISEASE NOC (ALL OTHER PNEUMOCONIOSIS)	3	3		6
ELECTRIC SHOCK	79	14		93
ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTROCUTION	1			1
ENUCLEATION (TO REMOVE, EX: TUMOR, EYE, ETC.)		1		1
FOREIGN BODY	2,154	554		2,708
FRACTURE	1,136	889		2,025
FREEZING	4	3		7
HEARING LOSS (TRAUMATIC ONLY)	60	5		65
HEAT PROSTRATION	99	37		136
HERNIA	226	136		362
INFECTION	156	57		213
INFLAMMATION	1,589	362		1,951
LACERATION	7,284	1,850		9,134
LOSS OF HEARING	31	10		41
MENTAL DISORDER		2		2
MENTAL STRESS	22	6		28
MULTIPLE INJURIES	1			1
MULTIPLE INJURIES (PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL)	9	6		15
MULTIPLE PHYSICAL INJURIES ONLY	213	84		297
MULTIPLE TYPES OF INJURY	1,136	194	14	1,344
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (HEART ATTACK)	7	14	6	27
NO EXPLANATION	5,987	909	9	6,905
NO INJURY OR ILLNESS	119	2		121

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16 continued
Nature Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Severity
FY 2004

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
NO PHYSICAL INJURY - (GLASSES, CONTACTS, ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCE)	50	41		91
NONCLASSIFIABLE	41	13		54
OTHER INJURIES	2			2
POISONING - GENERAL (NOT OD OR CUMULATIVE INJURY)	20	7		27
POISONING-CHEMICAL	4	8		12
POISONING-METAL	2	1		3
PUNCTURE	2,619	472	1	3,092
RESPIRATORY DISORDERS (GASES,FUMES,CHEMICALS,ETC)	313	76		389
RUPTURE	21	16		37
SEVERANCE	61	49		110
SPRAIN	1,895	816		2,711
STRAIN	11,677	5,324		17,001
SYNCOPE - SWOONING, FAINTING, PASSING OUT; NO OTHER INJURY	81	36		117
VASCULAR LOSS	2	1		3
VDT-RELATED DISEASE	1			1
VISION LOSS	14	3		17

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2004

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ABDOMEN	5	2		7
ABDOMEN INCLUDING GROIN - EXCLUDING INJURY TO INTERNAL ORGANS	533	238		771
ANKLE	1,410	646		2,056
ARM	42			42
ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCE - BRACES, ETC.	34	2		36
BACK	1	1		2
BODY PARTS, NEC	3			3
BODY SYSTEMS AND MULTIPLE BODY SYSTEMS	88	78		166
BRAIN	9	24		33
BRAIN (SEIZURE)	1			1
BUTTOCKS - SOFT TISSUE	97	45		142
CHEST	2			2
CHEST (INC:RIBS, STERNUM)	598	272	1	871
DISC	53	64		117
EAR(S)	189	38		227
ELBOW	983	338		1,321
EYE(S)	2,733	704		3,437
FACE	21			21
FACIAL BONES	53	33		86
FINGER(S)	5,450	1,307		6,757
FOOT	1,195	460		1,655
FOREARM	29			29
GREAT TOE	33	29		62
HAND	2,967	838		3,805
HEAD	478	54	3	535
HEART	14	18	5	37
HIP	305	130		435
HIP(S)	5			5
INTERNAL ORGANS	130	45		175
JAW	3			3
KNEE	2,999	1,183		4,182
LARYNX	2	3		5
LEGS	8	1		9
LOW BACK AREA (LUMBAR, LUMBOSACRAL)	4,429	2,068		6,497
LOWER ARM	1,203	403		1,606
LOWER EXTREMITIES, MULTIPLE	1			1
LOWER LEG	701	311	1	1,013
LUMBAR AND/OR SACRAL VERTEBRAE (VERTEBRAE NOC TRUNK) - SPINAL COLUMN BONE	7	16		23

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17 continued
 Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries &
 Illnesses by Severity FY 2004

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
LUNGS	31	26		57
MOUTH	171	35		206
MOUTH (TEETH)	8			8
MULTIPLE BODY PARTS (INCLUDING BODY SYSTEMS AND BODY PARTS)	1,811	994	6	2,811
MULTIPLE HEAD INJURY	348	220		568
MULTIPLE INJURIES	7			7
MULTIPLE LOWER EXTREMITIES	1,031	359		1,390
MULTIPLE MEMBERS INJURED	3,549	471	19	4,039
MULTIPLE NECK INJURIES	145	115		260
MULTIPLE TRUNK	998	337		1,335
MULTIPLE UPPER EXTREMITIES	3,222	687		3,909
NECK	16			16
NO EXPLANATION	749	89	7	845
NO PHYSICAL INJURY - MENTAL DISORDER	100	46		146
NONCLASSIFIABLE - UNKNOWN	43			43
NOSE	145	46		191
OTHER FACIAL SOFT TISSUE	556	172		728
PELVIS	64	57		121
PROSTHETIC DEVICES	1			1
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	8			8
SACRUM AND COCCYX	56	37		93
SHOULDER	90	3		93
SHOULDER(S)	2,122	875		2,997
SKULL	421	110		531
SOFT TISSUE	253	60	1	314
SPINAL CORD	8	14		22
TEETH	156	33		189
THIGH	222	121		343
THUMB	1,687	424		2,111
TOE(S)	344	97		441
TRACHEA	4	1		5
TRUNK	2			2
UNCLASSIFIED - INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO IDENTIFY PART AFFECTED	392	163	1	556
UPPER ARM - HUMERUS AND CORRESPONDING MUSCLE	401	189		590
UPPER BACK AREA (THORACIC AREA)	360	159		519
UPPER EXTREMITIES, MULTIPLE	13			13
VERTEBRAE	6	5		11
WRIST	1,856	658		2,514
WRIST(S) - AND HAND(S)	81	78		159
WRISTS (BI-LATERAL)	7			7

Table 2-18
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS	1	1		2
ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE	34	22		56
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING SERVICES	57	12		69
ADHESIVES AND SEALANTS	1			1
ADJUSTMENT AND COLLECTION SERVICES	17	4		21
ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	4			4
ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS			1	1
ADMINISTRATION OF HOUSING PROGRAMS	21	7		28
ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS	2	5		7
ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL, HUMAN RESOURCE AND INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS	11	9		20
ADMINISTRATION OF URBAN PLANNING AND COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	2			2
ADVERTISING AGENCIES	3	3		6
AIR AND GAS COMPRESSORS	4	1		5
AIR AND WATER RESOURCE AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	3	1		4
AIR COURIER SERVICES	6	14		20
AIR TRANSPORTATION, NONSCHEDULED	5	7	3	15
AIR TRANSPORTATION, SCHEDULED	17	4		21
AIR-CONDITIONING AND WARM AIR HEATING EQUIPMENT AND COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATIO	96	5		101
AIRCRAFT	69	376		445
AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND ENGINE PARTS	10	3		13
AIRCRAFT PARTS AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT, NEC	201	73	1	275
AIRPORTS, FLYING FIELDS, AND AIRPORT TERMINAL SERVICES	9	1		10
ALUMINUM EXTRUDED PRODUCTS		2		2
ALUMINUM FOUNDRIES	2	2		4
AMMUNITION, EXCEPT FOR SMALL ARMS	24	1		25
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES, NEC	146	10		156
AMUSEMENT PARKS	6	2		8
ANIMAL AND MARINE FATS AND OILS	7	2		9
ANIMAL SPECIALTY SERVICES, EXCEPT VETERINARY	6			6
ARBORETA AND BOTANICAL OR ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	3			3
ARCHITECTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK	11	7		18
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	5	2		7
ARMATURE REWINDING SHOPS	2	2		4
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION, NEC			1	1
ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OF FREIGHT AND CARGO	39	6		45
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS	1			1

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ASPHALT FELTS AND COATINGS	6			6
ASPHALT PAVING MIXTURES AND BLOCKS	1	2		3
AUTO AND HOME SUPPLY STORES	478	315		793
AUTOMATIC CONTROLS FOR REGULATING RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENTS AND APPLIANCES	1			1
AUTOMATIC MERCHANDISING MACHINE OPERATOR	20	12		32
AUTOMOBILE PARKING	1			1
AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES	24	14		38
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, NEC	4	2		6
AUTOMOTIVE EXHAUST SYSTEM REPAIR SHOPS	2			2
AUTOMOTIVE GLASS REPLACEMENT SHOPS	31	4		35
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	12	13		25
AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, EXCEPT REPAIR AND CARWASHES	11	8		19
AUTOMOTIVE TRIMMINGS, APPAREL FINDINGS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS	4	5		9
BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS	1			1
BANDS, ORCHESTRAS, ACTORS, AND OTHER ENTERTAINERS AND ENTERTAINMENT GROUPS	3			3
BEAUTY SHOPS	24	8		32
BEEF CATTLE FEEDLOTS	156	70	2	228
BEEF CATTLE, EXCEPT FEEDLOTS	5	9		14
BEER AND ALE	22	20		42
BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT DIAGNOSTIC SUBSTANCES	1	1		2
BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE SURFACE MINING	2	2		4
BLANKBOOKS, LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS AND DEVICES	24	3		27
BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING	79	11		90
BOAT DEALERS	3	1		4
BOLTS, NUTS, SCREWS, RIVETS, AND WASHERS	2			2
BOOK STORES	20	13		33
BOOKBINDING AND RELATED WORK	2	2		4
BOOKS, PERIODICALS, AND NEWSPAPERS	18	2		20
BOOKS: PUBLISHING, OR PUBLISHING AND PRINTING	43	1		44
BOTTLED AND CANNED SOFT DRINKS AND CARBONATED WATERS	107	31		138
BOWLING CENTERS	6	4		10
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS, EXCEPT COOKIES AND CRACKERS	107	25		132
BRICK AND STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE	18	1		19
BRICK, STONE AND RELATED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	17	8		25
BRIDGE, TUNNEL, AND ELEVATED HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	35	13		48
BROADWOVEN FABRIC MILLS, MANMADE FIBER AND SILK	8	1		9
BROILER, FRYERS, AND ROASTER CHICKENS	2			2

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
BROOMS AND BRUSHES	12	13		25
BUILDING CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES, NEC	156	73		229
BURIAL CASKETS	1			1
BUS CHARTER SERVICE, EXCEPT LOCAL	1	4		5
BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS	10	6		16
BUSINESS CONSULTING SERVICES, NEC	6	8		14
BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC	1,101	319		1,420
CABLE AND OTHER PAY TELEVISION SERVICES	42	6		48
CAMERA AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY STORES	30			30
CANDY AND OTHER CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS	111	13		124
CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, PRESERVES, JAMS, AND JELLIES	1			1
CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	18	26		44
CARBON BLACK	1			1
CARBURETORS, PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND VALVES	2			2
CARPENTRY WORK	102	92		194
CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY CLEANING	17	7		24
CARPETS AND RUGS	2	1		3
CARWASHES	37	13		50
CASH GRAINS, NEC	4	3		7
CATALOG AND MAIL-ORDER HOUSES	32	17		49
CEMENT, HYDRAULIC	40	16		56
CEMETERY SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS	7	4		11
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, NEC	9	6		15
CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, NEC	32	3	1	36
CHICKEN EGGS	1			1
CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	65	41		106
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEAR STORES	7			7
CIGARETTES	9			9
CIVIC, SOCIAL, AND FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS	86	30		116
CLAY REFRACTORIES	2		1	3
COATED AND LAMINATED PAPER, NEC	9	2		11
COATING, ENGRAVING, AND ALLIED SERVICES, NEC	21	2		23
COIN-OPERATED AMUSEMENT DEVICES	1			1
COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRIES AND DRYCLEANING	1	3		4
COLD-ROLLED STEEL SHEET, STRIP, AND BARS	6			6
COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS	131	25		156
COMBINATION UTILITIES, NEC	60	11		71
COMMERCIAL ART AND GRAPHIC DESIGN	1	2		3
COMMERCIAL BANKS, NEC	4			4
COMMERCIAL ECONOMIC, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH	5			5
COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, NEC	31	4		35

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	5			5
COMMERCIAL PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH	12			12
COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURE	1	4		5
COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC	77	17		94
COMMERCIAL PRINTING, NEC	53	16		69
COMMODITY CONTRACTS BROKERS AND DEALERS	1			1
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, NEC	7	1		8
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES, NEC	6	1		7
COMPUTER AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE STORES	1	3		4
COMPUTER INTEGRATED SYSTEMS DESIGN	14	2		16
COMPUTER MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	4	2		6
COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT, NEC	48	2		50
COMPUTER PROCESSING AND DATA PREPARATION AND PROCESSING SERVICES	20	6		26
COMPUTER PROGRAMMING SERVICES	34	2		36
COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES, NEC	11			11
COMPUTERS AND COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	4	2		6
CONCRETE BLOCK AND BRICK		2		2
CONCRETE PRODUCTS, EXCEPT BLOCK AND BRICK	41	18		59
CONCRETE WORK	113	81		194
CONFECTIONERY	14	2		16
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING (EXCEPT PETROLEUM) MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	26	8		34
CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	39	21		60
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, NEC	29	11		40
CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL	11	7		18
CONVERTED PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS, NEC	13	2		15
CONVEYORS AND CONVEYING EQUIPMENT	33	20		53
CORN		1		1
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	33	23		56
CORRUGATED AND SOLID FIBER BOXES	15	1		16
COTTON	2	3	1	6
COURIER SERVICES EXCEPT BY AIR	25	15		40
CREAMERY BUTTER	2			2
CREDIT REPORTING SERVICES	54	8		62
CREDIT UNIONS, FEDERALLY CHARTERED	3	1		4
CREDIT UNIONS, NOT FEDERALLY CHARTERED	4			4
CROP HARVESTING, PRIMARILY BY MACHINE	4	1		5
CROP PLANTING, CULTIVATING, AND PROTECTING	6	3		9
CROP PREPARATION SERVICES FOR MARKET, EXCEPT COTTON GINNING	5			5
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	71	25		96
CRUDE PETROLEUM PIPELINES	5	10		15
CRUSHED AND BROKEN LIMESTONE	11	5		16

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE, NEC	2	1		3
CURRENT-CARRYING WIRING DEVICES	5	2		7
CUT STONE AND STONE PRODUCTS	3	6		9
CUTTING TOOLS, MACHINE TOOL ACCESSORIES, AND MACHINISTS' PRECISION MEASURING DEVICES	2	3		5
DAIRY FARMS	23	10		33
DAIRY PRODUCTS STORES		1		1
DAIRY PRODUCTS, EXCEPT DRIED OR CANNED	4	1		5
DANCE STUDIOS, SCHOOLS, AND HALLS		1		1
DATA PROCESSING SCHOOLS	1			1
DECIDUOUS TREE FRUITS		1		1
DENTAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	13			13
DENTAL LABORATORIES	2	1		3
DEPARTMENT STORES	875	218		1,093
DETECTIVE, GUARD, AND ARMORED CAR SERVICES	62	18		80
DIMENSION STONE	2	4		6
DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING SERVICES	30	10		40
DIRECT SELLING ESTABLISHMENTS	15	3		18
DISINFECTING AND PEST CONTROL SERVICES	24	12		36
DISTILLED AND BLENDED LIQUORS	44	32		76
DOG AND CAT FOOD	121	10		131
DRAPERY HARDWARE AND WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES	1			1
DRAWING AND INSULATING OF NONFERROUS WIRE	7	6		13
DRILLING OIL AND GAS WELLS	35	17	1	53
DRINKING PLACES (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES)	30	14		44
DRIVE-IN MOTION PICTURE THEATERS	5			5
DRUG STORES AND PROPRIETARY STORES	32	17		49
DRUGS, DRUG PROPRIETARIES, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES	13	3		16
DRY, CONDENSED, AND EVAPORATED DAIRY PRODUCTS	1			1
DRYCLEANING PLANTS, EXCEPT RUG CLEANING	6	2		8
DURABLE GOODS, NEC	51	12		63
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	1,885	580	1	2,466
ELECTRIC AND GAS WELDING AND SOLDERING EQUIPMENT	2			2
ELECTRIC AND OTHER SERVICES COMBINED	11	4		15
ELECTRIC SERVICES	210	64		274
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	4	3		7
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT WIRING SUPPLIES, AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	139	10		149
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, TELEVISION AND RADIO SETS	1			1
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES	28	7		35

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS, NEC	3			3
ELECTRICAL WORK	257	87		344
ELECTRONIC COILS, TRANSFORMERS, AND OTHER INDUCTORS	2			2
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, NEC	3	4		7
ELECTRONIC PARTS AND EQUIPMENT, NEC	23	5		28
ELECTROPLATING, PLATING, POLISHING, ANODIZING, AND COLORING	12	8		20
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	162	101		263
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	203	75		278
ENGINEERING SERVICES	37	6		43
ENVELOPES	36	3		39
EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING, NEC	51	29		80
EXCAVATION WORK	44	32		76
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES, COMBINED	2,031	563	1	2,595
EXPLOSIVES	2	2		4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, NEC	49	4		53
FABRICATED PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS	5	2		7
FABRICATED PLATE WORK (BOILER SHOPS)	74	14		88
FABRICATED RUBBER PRODUCTS, NEC	3	3		6
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL	29	12		41
FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, NEC	2			2
FACILITIES SUPPORT MANAGEMENT SERVICES	19	5		24
FAMILY CLOTHING STORES	60	11		71
FARM AND GARDEN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	207	107		314
FARM LABOR CONTRACTORS AND CREW LEADERS	1	1		2
FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	265	65		330
FARM PRODUCT WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	9	5		14
FARM SUPPLIES	41	17		58
FARM-PRODUCT RAW MATERIALS, NEC		3		3
FEDERAL AND FEDERALLY-SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES	1			1
FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS	2			2
FERTILIZERS, MIXING ONLY	9	1		10
FIELD CROPS, EXCEPT CASH GRAINS, NEC	2			2
FINISHERS OF BROADWOVEN FABRICS OF COTTON	1			1
FIRE PROTECTION	24	8		32
FIRE, MARINE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE	18	7		25
FISH AND SEAFOODS	2			2
FLAT GLASS	61	6		67
FLOOR COVERING STORES	74	26		100
FLOOR LAYING AND OTHER FLOOR WORK, NEC	21	24		45
FLORISTS	11	11		22
FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	103	16		119

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
FLOWERS, NURSERY STOCK, AND FLORISTS' SUPPLIES	8	3		11
FLUID MILK	6	10		16
FLUID POWER PUMPS AND MOTORS	39	7		46
FLUID POWER VALVES AND HOSE FITTINGS	2			2
FOOD CROPS GROWN UNDER COVER	1			1
FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	9	6		15
FOOD PRODUCTS MACHINERY	2	4		6
FOOTWEAR	58	1		59
FORESTRY SERVICES		1		1
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12	11		23
FROZEN SPECIALTIES, NEC	273	14		287
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS	1			1
FUNCTIONS RELATED TO DEPOSIT BANKING, NEC	3			3
FUNERAL SERVICES AND CREMATORIES	14	3		17
FURNITURE	62	40		102
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, NEC	1	2		3
FURNITURE STORES	61	23		84
GARMENT PRESSING, AND AGENTS FOR LAUNDRIES AND DRYCLEANERS	4	5		9
GAS AND OTHER SERVICES COMBINED	4			4
GASKETS, PACKING, AND SEALING DEVICES	3			3
GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS	58	25		83
GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS	61	40		101
GENERAL CONTRACTORS-INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND WAREHOUSES	70	28	1	99
GENERAL CONTRACTORS-NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, OTHER THAN INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND WAREHOUS	254	50		304
GENERAL CONTRACTORS-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, OTHER THAN SINGLE-FAMILY	22	13		35
GENERAL CONTRACTORS-SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES	360	206		566
GENERAL FARMS, PRIMARILY CROP	16	4		20
GENERAL FARMS, PRIMARILY LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL SPECIALTIES	14	11		25
GENERAL GOVERNMENT, NEC	17			17
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, NEC	1			1
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	1,903	743		2,646
GENERAL WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	34	23		57
GIFT, NOVELTY, AND SOUVENIR SHOPS	23	5		28
GLASS AND GLAZING WORK	25	43		68
GLASS PRODUCTS, MADE OF PURCHASED GLASS	16	1		17
GRAIN AND FIELD BEANS	59	36	1	96
GRAY AND DUCTILE IRON FOUNDRIES	32	5		37
GREETING CARDS	54	105		159
GROCERIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, NEC	87	17		104

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
GROCERIES, GENERAL LINE	70	42		112
GROCERY STORES	968	193	2	1,163
GUM AND WOOD CHEMICALS	7	2		9
GYPSUM PRODUCTS	2			2
HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, EXCEPT MACHINE TOOLS AND HANDSAWS	1	1		2
HARDWARE	26	9		35
HARDWARE STORES	44	17		61
HARDWARE, NEC	27	5		32
HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, NEC	229	15		244
HEATING EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT ELECTRIC AND WARM AIR FURNACES	59	3		62
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	2			2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, NEC	80	27		107
HELP SUPPLY SERVICES	515	153		668
HIGHWAY AND STREET CONSTRUCTION, EXCEPT ELEVATED HIGHWAYS	161	33	3	197
HOBBY, TOY, AND GAME SHOPS	39	7		46
HOGS	15	9		24
HOME FURNISHINGS	4	3		7
HOME HEALTH CARE SERVICES	100	47		147
HORSES AND OTHER EQUINES	3			3
HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE PLANS	57	3		60
HOTELS AND MOTELS	274	94		368
HOUSEFURNISHINGS, EXCEPT CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES	17	2		19
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES	21	5		26
HOUSEHOLD AUDIO AND VIDEO EQUIPMENT	2	1		3
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NEC		1		1
HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS AND HOME AND FARM FREEZERS	158	4		162
HUNTING AND TRAPPING, AND GAME PROPAGATION	4	3		7
ICE CREAM AND FROZEN DESSERTS	2	2		4
IN VITRO AND IN VIVO DIAGNOSTIC SUBSTANCES	21			21
INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES	220	113		333
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FANS AND BLOWERS AND AIR PURIFICATION EQUIPMENT	1	2		3
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, NEC	98	50		148
INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE PAPER	13	4		17
INDUSTRIAL GASES	3	1		4
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEMICALS, NEC	8	1		9
INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASUREMENT, DISPLAY, AND CONTROL OF PROCESS VARIABLES; AND REL	7	2		9
INDUSTRIAL LAUNDERERS	27	10		37

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	77	34	1	112
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICALS, NEC	5			5
INDUSTRIAL PATTERNS	13	4		17
INDUSTRIAL PROCESS FURNACES AND OVENS	69	10		79
INDUSTRIAL SAND	3			3
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES	19	3		22
INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS, TRACTORS, TRAILERS, AND STACKERS	13	7		20
INDUSTRIAL VALVES	44	4		48
INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SERVICES	38	8		46
INSTALLATION OR ERECTION OF BUILDING EQUIPMENT, NEC	42	5		47
INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING AND TESTING OF ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL SIGNALS	4			4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	52	17		69
INTERCITY AND RURAL BUS TRANSPORTATION	4			4
INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITIES	227	37		264
INVESTMENT ADVICE	1			1
INVESTORS, NEC	1			1
IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS	12	1		13
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	3			3
JEWELRY STORES	11	2		13
JEWELRY, WATCHES, PRECIOUS STONES, AND PRECIOUS METALS	9	2		11
JOB TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES	255	99		354
JUNIOR COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES	97	63		160
KIDNEY DIALYSIS CENTERS	15			15
KNIT UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR MILLS	7			7
LABOR UNIONS AND SIMILAR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS	3	1		4
LABORATORY ANALYTICAL INSTRUMENTS		1		1
LABORATORY APPARATUS AND FURNITURE	22	2		24
LAMINATED PLASTICS PLATE, SHEET, AND PROFILE SHAPES	6	1		7
LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES	9	2		11
LAND, MINERAL, WILDLIFE, AND FOREST CONSERVATION	1	2		3
LANDSCAPE COUNSELING AND PLANNING	51	24		75
LAUNDRY AND GARMENT SERVICES, NEC		2		2
LAWN AND GARDEN SERVICES	46	47		93
LAWN AND GARDEN TRACTORS AND HOME LAWN AND GARDEN EQUIPMENT	27	5		32
LEATHER GOODS, NEC	5			5
LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING	1			1
LEGAL SERVICES	37	7		44

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
LEGISLATIVE BODIES		19		19
LESSORS OF REAL PROPERTY, NEC	14	4		18
LIBRARIES	15	5		20
LIFE INSURANCE	49	16		65
LIGHTING EQUIPMENT, NEC	2			2
LIME	1			1
LINEN SUPPLY	19	6		25
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (BOTTLED GAS) DEALERS	4	5		9
LIQUOR STORES	12	5		17
LIVESTOCK	25	24		49
LIVESTOCK SERVICES, EXCEPT VETERINARY	2	7		9
LOAN BROKERS	4			4
LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANSIT		2		2
LOCAL BUS CHARTER SERVICE	1	1		2
LOCAL PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION, NEC	6	2		8
LOCAL TRUCKING WITH STORAGE	12	11		23
LOCAL TRUCKING WITHOUT STORAGE	157	98	3	258
LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES	20	9		29
LUGGAGE AND LEATHER GOODS STORES	1			1
LUMBER AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS DEALERS	351	60	2	413
LUMBER, PLYWOOD, MILLWORK, AND WOOD PANELS	22	10		32
MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, VERMICELLI, AND NOODLES	8			8
MACHINE TOOLS, METAL CUTTING TYPE	4	2		6
MACHINE TOOLS, METAL FORMING TYPE	5	1		6
MAGNETIC AND OPTICAL RECORDING MEDIA	2			2
MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES	63	12		75
MANAGEMENT SERVICES	108	27		135
MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS	54	26		80
MANUFACTURED ICE		1		1
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NEC	38	15		53
MARINAS	1			1
MASONRY, STONE SETTING, AND OTHER STONE WORK	44	37		81
MATTRESSES, FOUNDATIONS, AND CONVERTIBLE BEDS	20	10		30
MEAT AND FISH (SEAFOOD) MARKETS, INCLUDING FREEZER PROVISIONERS	20	5		25
MEAT PACKING PLANTS	1,416	105		1,521
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS	193	24		217
MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT, NEC		2		2
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	14			14
MEDICAL LABORATORIES	111	80		191

Table 2-18 continued

Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	14	2		16
MEDICINAL CHEMICALS AND BOTANICAL PRODUCTS	10	2		12
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, NEC	35	15		50
MEMBERSHIP SPORTS AND RECREATION CLUBS	107	50		157
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND ACCESSORY STORES	7	2		9
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS		2		2
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS, EXCEPT WORK SHIRTS	7	2		9
MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING	2			2
MEN'S FOOTWEAR, EXCEPT ATHLETIC		1		1
METAL DOORS, SASH, FRAMES, MOLDING, AND TRIM MANUFACTURING	118	14		132
METAL HEAT TREATING	25			25
METAL SHIPPING BARRELS, DRUMS, KEGS, AND PAILS	7			7
METAL STAMPING, NEC	19	1		20
METALS SERVICE CENTERS AND OFFICES	83	19		102
METALWORKING MACHINERY, NEC	1			1
MILLWORK	68	16		84
MINERAL WOOL	9	3		12
MINERALS AND EARTHS, GROUND OR OTHERWISE TREATED	2	1		3
MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	69	8		77
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	1	2		3
MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED WIRE PRODUCTS	1	1		2
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD STORES	19	9		28
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	102	27		129
MISCELLANEOUS HOMEFURNISHINGS STORES	25	5		30
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES, NEC	7	5		12
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLISHING	68	6		74
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES, NEC	224	36		260
MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURAL METAL WORK	20	4		24
MOBILE HOME DEALERS	6	3		9
MOBILE HOMES	12	2		14
MOLDED, EXTRUDED, AND LATHE-CUT MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS	6	1		7
MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, EXCEPT DRIVE-IN	34	2		36
MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS (NEW AND USED)	261	207		468
MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS (USED ONLY)	22	10		32
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	158	40		198
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS, USED	1	1		2
MOTOR VEHICLE SUPPLIES AND NEW PARTS	105	49		154
MOTOR VEHICLES AND PASSENGER CAR BODIES	26	12		38

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MOTORCYCLE DEALERS	8			8
MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, AND PARTS	1	1		2
MOTORS AND GENERATORS	21	3		24
MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES	10	3		13
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT STORES	1			1
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	2	3		5
NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKS	28	9		37
NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION	6			6
NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS		1		1
NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION	8	1		9
NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION	24	1		25
NEWSPAPERS: PUBLISHING, OR PUBLISHING AND PRINTING	108	17		125
NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS	4			4
NONCLAY REFRACTORIES	1			1
NONDURABLE GOODS, NEC	37	13		50
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS, NEC	2			2
NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES, NEC	286	53		339
OFFICE AND STORE FIXTURES, PARTITIONS, SHELVING, AND LOCKERS, EXCEPT WOOD	1			1
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	17	3		20
OFFICE MACHINES, NEC	12	1		13
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF CHIROPRACTORS	1			1
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF DENTISTS	20	6		26
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE	316	91		407
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY	4	2		6
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, NEC	37	6		43
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF OPTOMETRISTS	5	1		6
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF PODIATRISTS	1			1
OFFICES OF BANK HOLDING COMPANIES	1			1
OFFICES OF HOLDING COMPANIES, NEC	12	3		15
OIL AND GAS FIELD EXPLORATION SERVICES	22	8		30
OIL AND GAS FIELD MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	4	3		7
OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES, NEC	105	82		187
OIL ROYALTY TRADERS	2	1		3
OPERATIVE BUILDERS	1			1
OPERATORS OF APARTMENT BUILDINGS	99	27		126
OPERATORS OF DWELLINGS OTHER THAN APARTMENT BUILDINGS	7	4		11
OPERATORS OF NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	23	3		26
OPERATORS OF RESIDENTIAL MOBILE HOME SITES	6	3		9
OPHTHALMIC GOODS	6	1		7
OPTICAL GOODS STORES	4			4
OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENSES	8			8

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ORGANIZATION HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES, ON MEMBERSHIP BASIS	1			1
ORNAMENTAL FLORICULTURE AND NURSERY PRODUCTS	20	7		27
ORNAMENTAL SHRUB AND TREE SERVICES	24	8		32
ORTHOPEDIC, PROSTHETIC, AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES	24	6		30
OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SERVICES	1	1		2
PACKAGED FROZEN FOODS	4	2		6
PACKAGING MACHINERY	3			3
PACKAGING PAPER AND PLASTICS FILM, COATED AND LAMINATED	12	1		13
PAINT, GLASS, AND WALLPAPER STORES	11	2		13
PAINT, VARNISHES, AND SUPPLIES	2	1		3
PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING	58	28		86
PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS, ENAMELS, AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3			3
PAPER INDUSTRIES MACHINERY	2			2
PAPER MILLS	1	1		2
PASSENGER CAR LEASING	3		1	4
PASSENGER CAR RENTAL	5	1		6
PENSION, HEALTH, AND WELFARE FUNDS	2			2
PERIODICALS: PUBLISHING, OR PUBLISHING AND PRINTING	6	10		16
PESTICIDES AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, NEC	2	3		5
PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS WHOLESALE, EXCEPT BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS	12	7		19
PETROLEUM BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS	23	4		27
PETROLEUM REFINING	29	18		47
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS	44	12		56
PHOTOCOPYING AND DUPLICATING SERVICES	7			7
PHOTOFINISHING LABORATORIES	2	1		3
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT	12	2		14
PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES	5	2		7
PICKLED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, VEGETABLE SAUCES AND SEASONINGS, AND SALAD DRESSINGS	2			2
PIECE GOODS, NOTIONS, AND OTHER DRY GOODS	2			2
PLASTERING, DRYWALL, ACOUSTICAL, AND INSULATION WORK	125	56		181
PLASTICS BOTTLES	1			1
PLASTICS FOAM PRODUCTS	8	15		23
PLASTICS MATERIAL AND SYNTHETIC RESINS, AND NONVULCANIZABLE ELASTOMERS	15	4		19
PLASTICS PIPE	6	3		9
PLASTICS PLUMBING FIXTURES	23	5		28
PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC	128	20		148
PLASTICS, FOIL, AND COATED PAPER BAGS	63	20		83

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
PLATEMAKING AND RELATED SERVICES	4	4		8
PLUMBING AND HEATING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (HYDRONICS)	33	2		35
PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING	368	168		536
POLICE PROTECTION	48	3		51
POULTRY AND EGGS, NEC	2			2
POULTRY HATCHERIES	1			1
POULTRY SLAUGHTERING AND PROCESSING	5			5
POWER LAUNDRIES, FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL	9	1		10
POWER, DISTRIBUTION, AND SPECIALTY TRANSFORMERS	26	28		54
POWER-DRIVEN HANDTOOLS	1			1
PREFABRICATED METAL BUILDINGS AND COMPONENTS	32	7		39
PREFABRICATED WOOD BUILDINGS AND COMPONENTS	5	11		16
PREPACKAGED SOFTWARE	3			3
PREPARED FEED AND FEED INGREDIENTS FOR ANIMALS AND FOWLS, EXCEPT DOGS AND CATS	17	6		23
PREPARED FLOUR MIXES AND DOUGHS	11			11
PREPARED FRESH OR FROZEN FISH AND SEAFOODS	1			1
PRESSED AND BLOWN GLASS AND GLASSWARE, NEC	4			4
PRIMARY BATTERIES, DRY AND WET	17	1		18
PRIMARY METAL PRODUCTS, NEC	1	1		2
PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS	5	1		6
PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER	1	2		3
PRINTING INK	12	4		16
PRINTING TRADES MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	16			16
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	12	18		30
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL, NEC	1	1		2
PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, NEC	2			2
PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	5	1		6
PROFESSIONAL SPORTS CLUBS AND PROMOTERS	17	10		27
PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS	21	32		53
PUBLIC BUILDING AND RELATED FURNITURE		1		1
PUBLIC GOLF COURSES	7	3		10
PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICES	3			3
PUMPS AND PUMPING EQUIPMENT	13	5	1	19
RACING, INCLUDING TRACK OPERATIONS	5	8	1	14
RADIO AND TELEVISION REPAIR SHOPS	2	1		3
RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS	10	2		12
RADIO, TELEVISION, AND CONSUMER ELECTRONICS STORES	26	25		51
RADIOTELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS	43	12		55
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT	6	4		10
RAILROADS, LINE-HAUL OPERATING	1			1

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
READY-MIXED CONCRETE	69	33	1	103
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS	213	28		241
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS	8	1		9
RECORD AND PRERECORDED TAPE STORES	3	1		4
RECREATIONAL VEHICLE DEALERS	8	1		9
RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARKS AND CAMPSITES	2	1		3
REFINED PETROLEUM PIPELINES	2			2
REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	8	4		12
REFRIGERATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING SERVICES AND REPAIR SHOPS	9	2		11
REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	1	8		9
REFUSE SYSTEMS	226	29		255
REGULATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND OTHER UTILITIES	10			10
REGULATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS	5			5
REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND COMMODITIES	3	3		6
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	69	30		99
REPAIR SHOPS AND RELATED SERVICES, NEC	62	16		78
RESIDENTIAL CARE	294	98		392
RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES	5			5
RETAIL BAKERIES	14	3		17
RETAIL NURSERIES, LAWN AND GARDEN SUPPLY STORES	14	14		28
REUPHOLSTERY AND FURNITURE REPAIR	3			3
RICE MILLING	3			3
ROLLING MILL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	20			20
ROLLING, DRAWING, AND EXTRUDING OF COPPER	24			24
ROOFING, SIDING, AND INSULATION MATERIALS	19	3		22
ROOFING, SIDING, AND SHEET METAL WORK	104	68		172
RUBBER AND PLASTICS HOSE AND BELTING	45	4		49
SANITARY SERVICES, NEC	5	3		8
SAUSAGES AND OTHER PREPARED MEATS	148	33		181
SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, FEDERALLY CHARTERED	52	3		55
SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, NOT FEDERALLY CHARTERED	2			2
SAWMILLS AND PLANING MILLS, GENERAL	5			5
SCALES AND BALANCES, EXCEPT LABORATORY	1	1		2
SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES	3			3
SCHOOL BUSES	34	7		41
SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, NEC	50	20		70
SCRAP AND WASTE MATERIALS	76	38		114
SEARCH, DETECTION, NAVIGATION, GUIDANCE, AERONAUTICAL, AND NAUTICAL SYSTEMS AND INSTRUMENTS	45	11		56

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
SECONDARY SMELTING AND REFINING OF NONFERROUS METALS	5	1		6
SECRETARIAL AND COURT REPORTING SERVICES	3	1		4
SECURITY AND COMMODITY EXCHANGES	1			1
SECURITY BROKERS, DEALERS, AND FLOTATION COMPANIES	30	4		34
SECURITY SYSTEMS SERVICES	29	6		35
SEMICONDUCTORS AND RELATED DEVICES	6	1		7
SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	19	3		22
SERVICE INDUSTRY MACHINERY, NEC	12	1		13
SERVICES ALLIED WITH THE EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES OR COMMODITIES, NEC	2			2
SERVICES, NEC	141	56		197
SETUP PAPERBOARD BOXES	4			4
SEWERAGE SYSTEMS	1	1		2
SEWING, NEEDLEWORK, AND PIECE GOODS STORES	20	10		30
SHEET METAL WORK	34	8		42
SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING	3			3
SHOE STORES	21	1		22
SHORT-TERM BUSINESS CREDIT INSTITUTIONS, EXCEPT AGRICULTURAL	5			5
SIGNS AND ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES	28	10		38
SKILLED NURSING CARE FACILITIES	1,458	284		1,742
SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	1			1
SOAPS AND OTHER DETERGENTS, EXCEPT SPECIALITY CLEANERS	27	2		29
SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC	67	27		94
SOYBEAN OIL MILLS		1		1
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY, NEC	11	4		15
SPECIAL DIES AND TOOLS, DIE SETS, JIGS AND FIXTURES, AND INDUSTRIAL MOLDS	36	25		61
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS, NEC	104	69	1	174
SPECIAL WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE, NEC	6	2		8
SPECIALITY CLEANING, POLISHING, AND SANITARY PREPARATIONS	1			1
SPECIALTY HOSPITALS, EXCEPT PSYCHIATRIC	11	6		17
SPECIALTY OUTPATIENT FACILITIES, NEC	43	13		56
SPEED CHANGERS, INDUSTRIAL HIGH-SPEED DRIVES, AND GEARS	1			1
SPORTING AND ATHLETIC GOODS, NEC	6	3		9
SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL CAMPS	6	1		7
SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL GOODS AND SUPPLIES	15	9		24
SPORTING GOODS STORES AND BICYCLE SHOPS	18	2		20
STATE COMMERCIAL BANKS	37	5		42

Table 2-18 continued
Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	45	20		65
STATIONERY STORES	14	6		20
STEEL FOUNDRIES, NEC	4	1		5
STEEL PIPE AND TUBES	1			1
STEEL WIREDRAWING AND STEEL NAILS AND SPIKES	19	2		21
STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES (INCLUDING COKE OVENS), AND ROLLING MILLS	35	10		45
STORAGE BATTERIES	11	5		16
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS, NEC	15	2		17
STRUCTURAL STEEL ERECTION	28	12		40
STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, NEC	8	3		11
SURETY INSURANCE		1		1
SURGICAL AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	2	2		4
SURVEYING SERVICES	6	1		7
SYNTHETIC RUBBER		1		1
TAX RETURN PREPARATION SERVICES	2			2
TAXICABS	2	2		4
TELEGRAPH AND OTHER MESSAGE COMMUNICATIONS	1	1		2
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH APPARATUS	2			2
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS, EXCEPT RADIOTELEPHONE	77	93		170
TELEVISION BROADCASTING STATIONS	16	3		19
TERMINAL AND JOINT TERMINAL MAINTENANCE FACILITIES FOR MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION		4		4
TERMINAL AND SERVICE FACILITIES FOR MOTOR VEHICLE PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION	1			1
TERRAZZO, TILE, MARBLE, AND MOSAIC WORK	3	4		7
TESTING LABORATORIES	2	3		5
TEXTILE GOODS, NEC	3			3
TEXTILE MACHINERY	1	3		4
THEATRICAL PRODUCERS (EXCEPT MOTION PICTURE) AND MISCELLANEOUS THEATRICAL SERVICES	25	11		36
TIRE RETREADING AND REPAIR SHOPS		1		1
TIRES AND INNER TUBES	6	7		13
TIRES AND TUBES	7	2		9
TITLE INSURANCE	1			1
TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS	2	1		3
TOP, BODY, AND UPHOLSTERY REPAIR SHOPS AND PAINT SHOPS	27	33		60
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLES	16	14		30
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, NEC	16	3		19
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, NEC	16	5		21
TRUCK AND BUS BODIES	8	6		14

Table 2-18 continued

Industries (SIC) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (SIC)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
TRUCK RENTAL AND LEASING, WITHOUT DRIVERS	8	7		15
TRUCK TRAILERS	21	3		24
TRUCKING, EXCEPT LOCAL	987	606	3	1,596
TURKEY AND TURKEY EGGS	1			1
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE	8	4		12
UNKNOWN	63	23		86
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS FILM AND SHEET	15	6		21
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS PROFILE SHAPES		10		10
USED MERCHANDISE STORES	2	3		5
UTILITY TRAILER AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLE RENTAL	2	1		3
VALVES AND PIPE FITTINGS, NEC	10	5		15
VARIETY STORES	586	349		935
VEGETABLE OIL MILLS, EXCEPT CORN, COTTONSEED, AND SOYBEANS		1		1
VETERINARY SERVICES FOR ANIMAL SPECIALTIES	98	20		118
VETERINARY SERVICES FOR LIVESTOCK	8	4		12
VIDEO TAPE RENTAL	7			7
VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, NEC	4	1		5
WARM AIR HEATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	11	6		17
WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIR	4			4
WATER SUPPLY	47	29		76
WATER WELL DRILLING	29	21		50
WATER, SEWER, PIPELINE, AND COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER LINE CONSTRUCTION	75	34		109
WELDING REPAIR	26	3		29
WHEAT	9			9
WINE AND DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	7	11		18
WIRE SPRINGS	2	2		4
WOMEN'S ACCESSORY AND SPECIALTY STORES	6			6
WOMEN'S CLOTHING STORES	24	6		30
WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	1	1		2
WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND JUNIORS' SUITS, SKIRTS, AND COATS	2			2
WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EXCEPT UPHOLSTERED	9	2		11
WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERED	14	4		18
WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS	121	82		203
WOOD OFFICE AND STORE FIXTURES, PARTITIONS, SHELVING, AND LOCKERS	3			3
WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE	11	13		24
WOOD PALLETS AND SKIDS	14	3		17
WOOD PRODUCTS, NEC	3	3		6
WRECKING AND DEMOLITION WORK	2	1		3
YARN SPINNING MILLS	4			4

Table 2-19
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ACCOUNTING, TAX PREPARATION, BOOKKEEPING, AND PAYROLL SERVICES	1			1
ADMINISTRATION OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMS	1	1		2
ADMINISTRATION OF HOUSING PROGRAMS	3	3		6
ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS		6		6
ADVERTISING AGENCIES	9			9
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING	1			1
AIR AND GAS COMPRESSOR MANUFACTURING	1			1
AC/HEAT EQUIP. & COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATION EQUIP. MANUFACTURING	10	4		14
AIRCRAFT ENGINE AND ENGINE PARTS MANUFACTURING (PT)	288	87		375
AIRPORT OPERATIONS	2	1		3
ALL OTHER CONSUMER GOODS RENTAL	4			4
ALL OTHER LEATHER GOOD MANUFACTURING (PT)	9	5		14
ALL OTHER AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION INDUSTRIES	4			4
ALL OTHER BASIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING (PT)	4			4
ALL OTHER BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES		2		2
ALL OTHER CONVERTED PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)	12	1		13
ALL OTHER GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	1	1		2
ALL OTHER HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE STORES (PT)	2			2
ALL OTHER HOME FURNISHINGS STORES (PT)	4	1		5
ALL OTHER INSURANCE RELATED ACTIVITIES	2			2
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL AND PREPARATION MANUFACTURING (PT)	5	2		7
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CROP FARMING (PT)	9	4		13
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)	2			2
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOOD MANUFACTURING (PT)	1	3		4
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL PURPOSE MACHINERY MANUFACTURING (PT)	4			4
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)	1	2		3
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS STORE RETAILERS (EXCEPT TOBACCO STORES) (PT)		1		1
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WOOD PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)	1			1
ALL OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS	9	2		11
ALL OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE PART MANUFACTURING (PT)	17	9		26
ALL OTHER NONDEPOSITORY CREDIT INTERMEDIATION	3			3
ALL OTHER NONRESIDENTIAL SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS	18	6		24
ALL OTHER OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES	1			1

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ALL OTHER PLASTICS PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)	5			5
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	1			1
ALL OTHER RESIDENTIAL SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS	3	2		5
ALL OTHER SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS		1		1
ALL OTHER SPECIALTY FOOD STORES (PT)	3	1		4
ALL OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES	2			2
ALL OTHER TRAVEL ARRANGEMENT AND RESERVATION SERVICES (PT)	7	1		8
ALUMINUM FOUNDRIES (EXCEPT DIE-CASTING)		1		1
AMBULANCE SERVICES	1			1
AMUSEMENT AND THEME PARKS	1	1		2
ANIMAL (EXCEPT POULTRY) SLAUGHTERING (PT)	111	5		116
ANIMAL SLAUGHTERING AND PROCESSING	2	1		3
APPLIANCE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE (PT)	76	3		79
APPLIANCE, TELEVISION, AND OTHER ELECTRONICS STORES	4	1		5
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1			1
ARMORED CAR SERVICES	1			1
AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE MERCHANT WHOLESALEERS	7	1		8
AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING	1			1
AUTOMOTIVE BODY, PAINT, AND INTERIOR REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	9	17		26
AUTOMOTIVE BODY, PAINT, INTERIOR, AND GLASS REPAIR	2			2
AUTOMOTIVE EXHAUST SYSTEM REPAIR	2			2
AUTOMOTIVE GLASS REPLACEMENT SHOPS (PT)	5			5
AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	1	1		2
AUTOMOTIVE OIL CHANGE AND LUBRICATION SHOPS	1			1
AUTOMOTIVE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES STORES	18	4		22
BARE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD MANUFACTURING		4		4
BEAUTY SALONS	4	2		6
BEEF CATTLE RANCHING AND FARMING (PT)		1		1
BEEF CATTLE RANCHING AND FARMING, INCLUDING FEEDLOTS	2	2		4
BEER AND ALE MERCHANT WHOLESALEERS	7	5		12
BEER, WINE, AND LIQUOR STORES	1	2		3
BLOOD AND ORGAN BANKS	1			1
BOAT BUILDING	14	2		16
BOLT, NUT, SCREW, RIVET, AND WASHER MANUFACTURING (PT)	13			13
BOOK PUBLISHERS	11			11
BOOK STORES		1		1

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
BOTTLED WATER MANUFACTURING (PT)	1	2		3
BOWLING CENTERS		2		2
BRICK AND STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE MANUFACTURING	4			4
BUS AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSIT SYSTEMS	4			4
BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS	1			1
CABLE AND OTHER PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION	2			2
CABLE AND OTHER SUBSCRIPTION PROGRAMMING	1			1
CABLE NETWORKS		1		1
CAFETERIAS	5	7		12
CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCT MILLS (PT)	17	26		43
CARPENTRY CONTRACTORS	5	7		12
CARPET AND RUG MILLS		1		1
CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY CLEANING SERVICES	6	3		9
CARWASHES	2	1		3
CATERERS	1			1
CATTLE FEEDLOTS	33	4		37
CELLULAR AND OTHER WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS	18			18
CEMENT MANUFACTURING	3	1		4
CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES	1			1
CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	20	7		27
CLAIMS ADJUSTING	2			2
CLOTHING ACCESSORIES STORES	4			4
COAL AND OTHER MINERAL AND ORE MERCHANT WHOLESALEERS	2			2
COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRIES AND DRYCLEANERS		1		1
COLLECTION AGENCIES	3	3		6
COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS	63	5		68
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY& EQUIP. (EXCEPT AUTO & ELEC.) REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	13	3		16
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EQUIP. (EXCEPT AUTO AND ELEC.) REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE (PT)	1	1		2
COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	30	28		58
COMMERCIAL BAKERIES (PT)	12	2		14
COMMERCIAL BANKING	13	3		16
COMMERCIAL FLEXOGRAPHIC PRINTING (PT)	2	1		3
COMMERCIAL GRAVURE PRINTING (PT)	15	7		22
COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING (PT)	17	4		21
COMMERCIAL SCREEN PRINTING (PT)	1	2		3
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE (PT)	1	3		4

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
COMPUTER AND COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	5			5
COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE STORES	4	1		5
COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES	1			1
COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN SERVICES (PT)	3	1		4
CONCRETE BLOCK AND BRICK MANUFACTURING		1		1
CONCRETE CONTRACTORS	3	2		5
CONFECTIONERY AND NUT STORES		1		1
CONFECTIONERY MERCHANT WHOLESALERS		1		1
CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	7			7
CONSTRUCTION, MINING, AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING (PT)		1		1
CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, MINING, & FORESTRY MACHINERY & EQUIP. RENTAL & LEASING	1			1
CONSUMER ELECTRONICS AND APPLIANCES RENTAL	1			1
CONSUMER LENDING		1		1
CONTINUING CARE RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES (PT)	12	2		14
CONVENIENCE STORES	15	6		21
CONVEYOR AND CONVEYING EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING (PT)	17	12		29
COPPER WIRE (EXCEPT MECHANICAL) DRAWING	1			1
CORPORATE, SUBSIDIARY, AND REGIONAL MANAGING OFFICES	1			1
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	1	1		2
COSMETICS, BEAUTY SUPPLIES, AND PERFUME STORES	3	1		4
COSMETOLOGY AND BARBER SCHOOLS (PT)	1			1
COURIERS		3		3
CREDIT CARD ISSUING		1		1
CREDIT UNIONS	3	1		4
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS EXTRACTION	9	5		14
CRUSHED AND BROKEN LIMESTONE MINING AND QUARRYING		1		1
CURTAIN AND LINEN MILLS		1		1
CUSTOM ARCHITECTURAL WOODWORK AND MILLWORK MANUFACTURING	2	1		3
CUSTOM COMPUTER PROGRAMMING SERVICES	2			2
CUT STONE AND STONE PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	2	1		3
DAIRY CATTLE AND MILK PRODUCTION	7	4		11
DATA PROCESSING, HOSTING, AND RELATED SERVICES	3	1		4
DENTAL LABORATORIES	1	1		2
DEPARTMENT STORES (EXCEPT DISCOUNT DEPARTMENT STORES)	41	23		64

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING CENTERS	3			3
DIET AND WEIGHT REDUCING CENTERS		1		1
DIRECT LIFE INSURANCE CARRIERS	1			1
DIRECT PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE CARRIERS (PT)	6			6
DISCOUNT DEPARTMENT STORES	7	3		10
DOCUMENT PREPARATION SERVICES	1			1
DRILLING OIL AND GAS WELLS	27	17		44
DRINKING PLACES (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES)	24	3		27
DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES MERCHANT WHOLESALEERS		1		1
DRYCLEANING AND LAUNDRY SERVICES (EXCEPT COIN- OPERATED)	4			4
DRYWALL AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS	2			2
EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES	11	7		18
ELECTRIC POWER DISTRIBUTION (PT)	2	2		4
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS & EQUIPMENT, WIRING SUPPLIES, & CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL WHOLESALEERS	1			1
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	7	3		10
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING		1		1
ELECTRONIC COIL, TRANSFORMER, AND OTHER INDUCTOR MANUFACTURING (PT)	1			1
ELECTROPLATING, PLATING, POLISHING, ANODIZING, AND COLORING (PT)	3	3		6
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	1,558	720		2,278
EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT AGENCIES	15	20		35
ENGINEERING SERVICES	15	3		18
ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION, AND WILDLIFE ORGANIZATIONS (PT)	1			1
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING SERVICES	1			1
EXCAVATION CONTRACTORS	2			2
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES, COMBINED	55	39		94
EXTERMINATING AND PEST CONTROL SERVICES	2			2
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL MANUFACTURING (PT)	10	6		16
FACILITIES SUPPORT SERVICES	2			2
FAMILY CLOTHING STORES	8			8
FARM AND GARDEN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALEERS	7	7		14
FARM AND GARDEN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WHOLESALEERS	4			4
FARM LABOR CONTRACTORS AND CREW LEADERS	4			4
FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	19	9		28
FARM SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALEERS	1			1
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS PROCESSING, RESERVE, AND CLEARINGHOUSE ACTIVITIES	5			5

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
FIRE PROTECTION	9	8		17
FITNESS AND RECREATIONAL SPORTS CENTERS	14			14
FLAT GLASS MANUFACTURING	3	7		10
FLAVORING SYRUP AND CONCENTRATE MANUFACTURING	1	1		2
FLOOR COVERING STORES	14	4		18
FLORISTS		2		2
FLOUR MILLING (PT)	15			15
FLOUR MIXES AND DOUGH MANUFACTURING FROM PURCHASED FLOUR	20	2		22
FLOWER, NURSERY STOCK, AND FLORISTS' SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	3	2		5
FLUID POWER CYLINDER AND ACTUATOR MANUFACTURING	10	5		15
FLUID POWER VALVE AND HOSE FITTING MANUFACTURING (PT)	5	1		6
FOLDING PAPERBOARD BOX MANUFACTURING		1		1
FOOD (HEALTH) SUPPLEMENT STORES	1			1
FOOD PRODUCT MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	2	1		3
FOOD SERVICE CONTRACTORS	8	2		10
FRAMING CONTRACTORS		2		2
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	12	10		22
FULL-SERVICE RESTAURANTS	75	34		109
FUNERAL HOMES AND FUNERAL SERVICES	2			2
FURNITURE STORES	64	44		108
GASOLINE STATIONS WITH CONVENIENCE STORE (PT)		1		1
GASOLINE STATIONS WITH CONVENIENCE STORES	13	10		23
GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR	9	15		24
GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LOCAL	2	2		4
GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LONG-DISTANCE	19			19
GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LONG-DISTANCE, LESS THAN TRUCKLOAD	2	5		7
GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LONG-DISTANCE, TRUCKLOAD	23	32	1	56
GENERAL LINE GROCERY MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	1	1		2
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	543	133		676
GENERAL RENTAL CENTERS	1			1
GENERAL WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	3	1		4
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING AND MAPPING SERVICES	1	1		2
GIFT, NOVELTY, AND SOUVENIR STORES	7			7
GLASS AND GLAZING CONTRACTORS	1	1		2
GOLF COURSES AND COUNTRY CLUBS	6	1		7
GOLF COURSES AND COUNTRY CLUBS (PT)	2	5		7

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
GRAIN AND FIELD BEAN MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	13	2		15
GRAPHIC DESIGN SERVICES	1			1
GREETING CARD PUBLISHERS		1		1
HARDWARE STORES	18	6		24
HAY FARMING		2		2
HEATING EQUIPMENT (EXCEPT WARM AIR FURNACE) MANUFACTURING (PT)		1		1
HIGHWAY, STREET, AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION	51	29	2	82
HOG AND PIG FARMING	1	1		2
HOME CENTERS	1	1		2
HOME FURNISHING MERCHANT WHOLESALERS		2		2
HOME HEALTH CARE SERVICES	15	9		24
HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY	5			5
HOTELS (EXCEPT CASINO HOTELS) AND MOTELS	15	21		36
HOTELS (EXCEPT CASINO HOTELS) AND MOTELS (PT)	2			2
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES	1	2		3
HYDROELECTRIC POWER GENERATION (PT)	160			160
ICE MANUFACTURING	1			1
INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE PAPER MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	4			4
INDUSTRIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2			2
INDUSTRIAL GAS MANUFACTURING	1			1
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	24	8		32
INDUSTRIAL MOLD MANUFACTURING	3	1		4
INDUSTRIAL TRUCK, TRACTOR, TRAILER, AND STACKER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	6			6
INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING FOR MEASURING AND TESTING ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL SIGNALS	7			7
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING FOR MEASURING, DISPLAYING & CONTROLLING INDUSTRIAL PROCESS VARIABLES	1	1		2
INSURANCE AGENCIES AND BROKERAGES	10	3		13
INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS	1			1
INVESTMENT ADVICE		1		1
IRON AND STEEL MILLS (PT)	1	2		3
IRON FOUNDRIES (PT)	2	1		3
JANITORIAL SERVICES	41	8		49
JANITORIAL SERVICES (PT)	1			1
JEWELRY STORES	3	1		4
JEWELRY, WATCH, PRECIOUS STONE, AND PRECIOUS METAL MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	1			1
JUNIOR COLLEGES	13	3		16
KIDNEY DIALYSIS CENTERS	2			2
LAMINATED PLASTICS PLATE, SHEET (EXCEPT PACKAGING), AND SHAPE MANUFACTURING	1			1
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1	3		4

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
LANDSCAPING SERVICES	33	16		49
LANDSCAPING SERVICES (PT)		2		2
LESSORS OF MINIWAREHOUSES AND SELF-STORAGE UNITS	1			1
LESSORS OF NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (EXCEPT MINIWAREHOUSES)	1			1
LESSORS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS	4	3		7
LIMITED-SERVICE EATING PLACES	3	1		4
LIMITED-SERVICE RESTAURANTS	67	19		86
LIMOUSINE SERVICE	2			2
LINEN SUPPLY (PT)	1	3		4
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (BOTTLED GAS) DEALERS (PT)	3	2		5
LIVESTOCK MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	11	3		14
LOCAL MESSENGERS AND LOCAL DELIVERY	4	1		5
LOGGING	1	2		3
LUMBER, PLYWOOD, MILLWORK, AND WOOD PANEL MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	2	3		5
MACHINE SHOPS	21	22		43
MACHINE TOOL (METAL FORMING TYPES) MANUFACTURING	1			1
MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES		1		1
MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS PRINTING (PT)	1			1
MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOME DEALERS	1	2		3
MANUFACTURED HOME (MOBILE HOME) MANUFACTURING	1	2		3
MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION (PT)	22	11		33
MARINAS	1			1
MARKETING CONSULTING SERVICES	1	1		2
MASONRY CONTRACTORS	3	1		4
MAYONNAISE, DRESSING, AND OTHER PREPARED SAUCE MANUFACTURING (PT)	2			2
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCT MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	4	3		7
MEAT MARKETS	1	1		2
MEDICAL LABORATORIES	62	71		133
MEN'S AND BOYS' CUT AND SEW APPAREL CONTRACTORS (PT)	1			1
MEN'S FOOTWEAR (EXCEPT ATHLETIC) MANUFACTURING		1		1
METAL SERVICE CENTERS AND OTHER METAL MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	3	1		4
METAL TANK (HEAVY GAUGE) MANUFACTURING	23	10		33
METAL WINDOW AND DOOR MANUFACTURING (PT)	65			65
METALWORKING MACHINERY MANUFACTURING		1		1
MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (PT)		1		1

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MONETARY AUTHORITIES - CENTRAL BANK	1			1
MOTOR VEHICLE AIR-CONDITIONING MANUFACTURING	29	3		32
MOTOR VEHICLE BODY AND TRAILER MANUFACTURING	31	40		71
MOTOR VEHICLE BODY MANUFACTURING (PT)	18	7		25
MOTOR VEHICLE SEATING AND INTERIOR TRIM MANUFACTURING	1			1
MOTOR VEHICLE SUPPLIES AND NEW PARTS MERCHANT WHOLESALEERS	22	5		27
MOTORCYCLE DEALERS	1	1		2
MULTIFAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT OPERATIVE BUILDERS)	2	1		3
MUSEUMS	1	1		2
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT AND SUPPLIES STORES	1	1		2
NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION	6	1		7
NEW CAR DEALERS	49	55		104
NEW HOUSING OPERATIVE BUILDERS	1			1
NEW SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT OPERATIVE BUILDERS)	19	12		31
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS	43	5		48
NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING	4	2		6
NONRESIDENTIAL DRYWALL AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS	9	5		14
NONRESIDENTIAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	43	8		51
NONRESIDENTIAL FLOORING CONTRACTORS		1		1
NONRESIDENTIAL GLASS AND GLAZING CONTRACTORS	25	2		27
NONRESIDENTIAL MASONRY CONTRACTORS	5	2		7
NONRESIDENTIAL PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS	3	2		5
NONRESIDENTIAL PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR- CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS	37	13		50
NONRESIDENTIAL POURED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND STRUCTURE CONTRACTORS	10	12		22
NONRESIDENTIAL PROPERTY MANAGERS	4	1		5
NONRESIDENTIAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS	2	1		3
NONRESIDENTIAL SIDING CONTRACTORS	4			4
NONRESIDENTIAL SITE PREPARATION CONTRACTORS	4	8		12
NONRESIDENTIAL STRUCTURAL STEEL AND PRECAST CONCRETE CONTRACTORS	5	2		7
NONUPHOLSTERED WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MANUFACTURING (PT)	2	1		3
NURSERIES, GARDEN CENTERS, AND FARM SUPPLY STORES	38	6		44
NURSERY AND GARDEN CENTERS (PT)		1		1
NURSING CARE FACILITIES	128	41		169
NURSING CARE FACILITIES (PT)	30	3		33
OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	30	5		35

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
OFFICE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING		1		1
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND STATIONERY STORES	4			4
OFFICES OF ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH PRACTITIONERS	29	4		33
OFFICES OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS	4	1		5
OFFICES OF DENTISTS	9	2		11
OFFICES OF LAWYERS	4	3		7
OFFICES OF OTHER HOLDING COMPANIES	24	4		28
OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS	3	1		4
OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS (EXCEPT MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALISTS) (PT)	14	9		23
OFFICES OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS	2			2
OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	2			2
OIL AND GAS PIPELINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION	2	4		6
ONE-HOUR PHOTO FINISHING	1			1
OPHTHALMIC GOODS MANUFACTURING (PT)	5			5
ORNAMENTAL AND ARCHITECTURAL METAL WORK MANUFACTURING (PT)	11	3		14
OTHER ACCOUNTING SERVICES		1		1
OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO REAL ESTATE	1			1
OTHER AIRCRAFT PARTS AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	27	3		30
OTHER ANIMAL FOOD MANUFACTURING (PT)	4			4
OTHER AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	1	2		3
OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS	9	2		11
OTHER BUSINESS SERVICE CENTERS (INCLUDING COPY SHOPS)	2			2
OTHER CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	2			2
OTHER CLOTHING STORES	2	1		3
OTHER COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	3			3
OTHER COMMERCIAL AND SERVICE INDUSTRY MACHINERY MANUFACTURING (PT)	1			1
OTHER COMMERCIAL PRINTING (PT)	1			1
OTHER COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES		3		3
OTHER CONCRETE PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	4	2		6
OTHER DIRECT SELLING ESTABLISHMENTS	16	5		21
OTHER ELECTRONIC COMPONENT MANUFACTURING		1		1
OTHER ELECTRONIC PARTS AND EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	2	1		3
OTHER ENGINE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING (PT)	11			11
OTHER GASOLINE STATIONS	4	2		6
OTHER GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	1			1

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
OTHER GROCERY AND RELATED PRODUCT WHOLESALE		1		1
OTHER GROCERY AND RELATED PRODUCTS MERCHANT WHOLESALE	4	3		7
OTHER HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION	9	3		12
OTHER INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	2	5		7
OTHER MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES		2		2
OTHER METAL CONTAINER MANUFACTURING (PT)	8			8
OTHER MILLWORK (INCLUDING FLOORING) (PT)	2	5		7
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS DURABLE GOODS MERCHANT WHOLESALE	1	1		2
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS DURABLE GOODS WHOLESALE (PT)	1			1
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS NONDURABLE GOODS MERCHANT WHOLESALE	1	2		3
OTHER NONHAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL		1		1
OTHER NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING EQUIPMENT CONTRACTORS	10	2		12
OTHER NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING FINISHING CONTRACTORS	1			1
OTHER PERSONAL CARE SERVICES	3			3
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING FINISHING CONTRACTORS	3	1		4
OTHER RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES	3	7		10
OTHER RESIDENTIAL FOUNDATION, STRUCTURE, AND BUILDING EXTERIOR CONTRACTORS	3			3
OTHER SERVICES RELATED TO ADVERTISING	1			1
OTHER SERVICES TO BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS	4	1		5
OTHER SERVICES TO BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS (PT)	1			1
OTHER SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS (EXCEPT BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, LABOR, AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS)	1			1
OTHER SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS (EXCEPT BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, LABOR, AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS) (PT)	1			1
OTHER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION	2			2
OTHER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR ROAD TRANSPORTATION		4		4
OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS		4		4
OTHER TRAVEL ARRANGEMENT AND RESERVATION SERVICES	26	4		30
OTHER WASTE COLLECTION	7	1		8
OUTDOOR POWER EQUIPMENT STORES	1			1
OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE CENTERS	2	1		3
PAINT AND WALLPAPER STORES	6			6

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS	1			1
PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS (PT)		1		1
PENSION FUNDS	1			1
PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS	2			2
PESTICIDE AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING	2	1		3
PET AND PET SUPPLIES STORES	7	2		9
PET CARE (EXCEPT VETERINARY) SERVICES	2	1		3
PETROCHEMICAL MANUFACTURING	1	1		2
PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MERCHANT WHOLESALE (EXCEPT BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS)	1	1		2
PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS WHOLESALE (EXCEPT BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS)	2			2
PETROLEUM BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS	3	1		4
PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASE MANUFACTURING	1			1
PETROLEUM REFINERIES	15	9		24
PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICINE MANUFACTURING	1			1
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION MANUFACTURING (PT)		2		2
PHARMACIES AND DRUG STORES	5	1		6
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT		1		1
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1			1
PLASTICS AND RUBBER INDUSTRY MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	2			2
PLASTICS BOTTLE MANUFACTURING	1			1
PLASTICS PIPE AND PIPE FITTING MANUFACTURING (PT)	2	3		5
PLATE WORK MANUFACTURING	12	2		14
PLUMBING AND HEATING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (HYDRONICS) MERCHANT WHOLESALE	2			2
PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS	3	1		4
PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS (PT)	9	2	1	12
POLICE PROTECTION	2			2
POLYSTYRENE FOAM PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	5			5
PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT	1			1
POSTHARVEST CROP ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT COTTON GINNING)		1		1
POULTRY PROCESSING	2			2
POWER AND COMMUNICATION LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION	11	3		14
PREFABRICATED WOOD BUILDING MANUFACTURING	3	9		12
PRINTING	2			2
PRINTING INK MANUFACTURING		1		1

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	2	2		4
PROCESS, PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION, AND LOGISTICS CONSULTING SERVICES (PT)	24			24
PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS	11	9		20
PSYCHIATRIC AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE HOSPITALS		1		1
QUICK PRINTING (PT)	1			1
RACETRACKS	1	1		2
RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	23	3		26
RADIO STATIONS	2			2
RADIO, TELEVISION, AND OTHER ELECTRONICS STORES (PT)	1	1		2
RAIL TRANSPORTATION	6	1		7
READY-MIX CONCRETE MANUFACTURING	20	9		29
REAL ESTATE CREDIT	1			1
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS		2		2
REAL ESTATE PROPERTY MANAGERS	1			1
RECYCLABLE MATERIAL MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	1	4		5
RECYCLABLE MATERIAL WHOLESALERS	2			2
REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	17	9		26
REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALERS		6		6
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	4	4		8
REMEDIATION SERVICES	1			1
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHYSICAL, ENGINEERING, AND LIFE SCIENCES	2			2
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2	3		5
RESIDENTIAL DRYWALL AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS	3	3		6
RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	16	16		32
RESIDENTIAL FINISH CARPENTRY CONTRACTORS	3	6		9
RESIDENTIAL FLOORING CONTRACTORS	2	4		6
RESIDENTIAL FRAMING CONTRACTORS	4	4		8
RESIDENTIAL GLASS AND GLAZING CONTRACTORS		1		1
RESIDENTIAL MASONRY CONTRACTORS	5	5		10
RESIDENTIAL MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACILITIES	5	5		10
RESIDENTIAL MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES	144	22		166
RESIDENTIAL PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS	1	1		2
RESIDENTIAL PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR- CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS	28	14		42
RESIDENTIAL POURED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND STRUCTURE CONTRACTORS	6	4		10
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY MANAGERS	16	1		17
RESIDENTIAL REMODELERS	20	5		25

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
RESIDENTIAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS	8	3		11
RESIDENTIAL SIDING CONTRACTORS	1	1		2
RESIDENTIAL SITE PREPARATION CONTRACTORS	4	2		6
ROOFING, SIDING, AND SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS	1	1		2
ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSES (PT)	1			1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS HOSES AND BELTING MANUFACTURING	10	5		15
SCHEDULED FREIGHT AIR TRANSPORTATION	3	2		5
SCHEDULED PASSENGER AIR TRANSPORTATION	2			2
SCHOOL AND EMPLOYEE BUS TRANSPORTATION	24	5		29
SEARCH, DETECTION, NAVIGATION, GUIDANCE, AERONAUTICAL, AND NAUTICAL SYSTEM AND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING	2	2		4
SECURITIES AND COMMODITY EXCHANGES	1	4		5
SECURITIES BROKERAGE	1			1
SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	2	4		6
SECURITY SYSTEMS SERVICES	1			1
SECURITY SYSTEMS SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS) (PT)	2	1		3
SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALERS		4		4
SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	21	3		24
SEWING, NEEDLEWORK, AND PIECE GOODS STORES	1	1		2
SHEET METAL WORK MANUFACTURING	8	22		30
SHOE STORES	1	1		2
SHOWCASE, PARTITION, SHELVING, AND LOCKER MANUFACTURING (PT)	13	7		20
SIGN MANUFACTURING	3			3
SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION MANUFACTURING		6		6
SNACK AND NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE BARS (PT)	9	3		12
SOCIAL ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS	3	3	1	7
SOFT DRINK MANUFACTURING	2	1		3
SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS		1		1
SOIL PREPARATION, PLANTING, AND CULTIVATING (PT)	1			1
SOLID WASTE COLLECTION		2		2
SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS	152	12		164
SPECIALIZED FREIGHT (EXCEPT USED GOODS) TRUCKING, LOCAL	8	5	1	14
SPECIALIZED FREIGHT (EXCEPT USED GOODS) TRUCKING, LOCAL (PT)	1			1
SPECIALIZED FREIGHT (EXCEPT USED GOODS) TRUCKING, LONG-DISTANCE	6	5		11
SPECIALTY (EXCEPT PSYCHIATRIC AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE) HOSPITALS	10	4		14
SPICE AND EXTRACT MANUFACTURING (PT)	3			3
SPORTING AND ATHLETIC GOODS MANUFACTURING	1			1

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
SPORTING GOODS STORES	3	1		4
SPORTS AND RECREATION INSTRUCTION	1			1
SPORTS TEAMS AND CLUBS	1			1
STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALE	10	2		12
STRUCTURAL STEEL ERECTION CONTRACTORS	2			2
SUPERMARKETS AND OTHER GROCERY (EXCEPT CONVENIENCE) STORES	12	3		15
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR FORESTRY	1			1
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR MINING	1	3		4
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR OIL AND GAS FIELD OPERATIONS (PT)	16	11		27
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR RAIL TRANSPORTATION	2			2
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR RAIL TRANSPORTATION (PT)	1			1
SURGICAL AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING (PT)	2			2
SURVEYING AND MAPPING (EXCEPT GEOPHYSICAL) SERVICES	1			1
TAX PREPARATION SERVICES	1			1
TELEMARKETING BUREAUS	9	2		11
TELEPHONE ANSWERING SERVICES	1			1
TELEPHONE APPARATUS MANUFACTURING	1	2		3
TELEVISION BROADCASTING	6	1		7
TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	67	25		92
TEMPORARY SHELTERS	1			1
TESTING LABORATORIES		1		1
THEATER COMPANIES AND DINNER THEATERS	1			1
THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION OF INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDS (PT)	1			1
TIRE AND TUBE WHOLESALE	2			2
TIRE DEALERS	12	5		17
TIRE MANUFACTURING (EXCEPT RETREADING)	1	3		4
TIRE RETREADING	1			1
TITLE ABSTRACT AND SETTLEMENT OFFICES	1			1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE) MERCHANT WHOLESALE	11	3		14
TRAVEL AGENCIES	1			1
TRAVEL TRAILER AND CAMPER MANUFACTURING (PT)	8	1		9
TRUCK TRAILER MANUFACTURING	7			7
UNKNOWN	160	89		249
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS FILM AND SHEET (EXCEPT PACKAGING) MANUFACTURING	5	1		6
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS PACKAGING FILM AND SHEET MANUFACTURING	2			2
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS PROFILE SHAPE MANUFACTURING (PT)	7	5		12

Table 2-19 continued
Industries (NAICS) Reporting Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2004

Industry (NAICS)	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
USED CAR DEALERS	4	1		5
USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE GOODS MOVING	41	9		50
USED MERCHANDISE STORES	4	3		7
VETERINARY SERVICES	26	4		30
VITREOUS CHINA PLUMBING FIXTURE AND CHINA AND EARTHENWARE BATHROOM ACCESSORIES MANUFACTURING	2			2
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES	102	23		125
WAREHOUSE CLUBS AND SUPERCENTERS	122	8		130
WARM AIR HEATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	1			1
WASTE COLLECTION	3	1		4
WATER AND SEWER LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION	4	3		7
WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	27	2		29
WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (PT)	1			1
WHOLESALE TRADE AGENTS AND BROKERS	13	1		14
WINE AND DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	3	10		13
WINE AND DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE WHOLESALERS	1	1		2
WIRED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS		3		3
WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CUT AND SEW OTHER OUTERWEAR MANUFACTURING (PT)		1		1
WOMEN'S CLOTHING STORES	2			2
WOOD CONTAINER AND PALLET MANUFACTURING	7	2		9
WOOD KITCHEN CABINET AND COUNTERTOP MANUFACTURING	54	4		58
WOOD KITCHEN CABINET AND COUNTERTOP MANUFACTURING (PT)		1		1

Section 3

Workers Compensation Claims Statistics

The Kansas Workers Compensation Fund

The Workers Compensation Fund is a guaranty fund that operates as a payer of last resort for injured workers in the state of Kansas. The fund is administered by the Commissioner of Insurance through the Kansas Insurance Department, and makes workers compensation payments “[i]f an employer has no insurance to secure payment of compensation...and such employer is financially unable to pay compensation to an injured worker as required by the workers compensation act, or such employer cannot be located and required to pay such compensation.”¹ In Tables 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3, the Kansas Insurance Department has supplied data on the Workers Compensation Fund caseload, expenditures and receipts for FY 2002-FY 2004.

Table 3-1

Workers Compensation Fund Case Load Scheduled

	FY2004	FY2003	FY2002	FY2001
Total Number of Impleading	120	138	125	112
Total Number of Closed Cases	158	351	258	292

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Table 3-2

Workers Compensation Fund Expenditures Analysis

	FY 2004	% of Total	FY 2003	% of Total	FY 2002	% of Total
Disability Compensation	\$1,051,122	28.76%	\$1,414,800	34.82%	\$1,743,881	38.27%
Work Assessment	\$2,443	0.07%	\$2,060	0.05%	\$2,631	0.06%
Medical	\$925,650	25.33%	\$777,662	19.14%	\$1,272,118	27.91%
Reimbursement to Insurance Companies [K.S.A. 44-569(a) & K.S.A.44-569]; lump sum and medical may be included	\$1,031,498	28.23%	\$1,233,958	30.37%	\$876,891	19.24%
Attorney Fees	\$351,529	9.62%	\$303,013	7.46%	\$285,564	6.27%
Court Costs, Deposition, Medical Reports, etc	\$34,445	0.94%	\$40,564	1.00%	\$51,883	1.14%
Other Operating Expense	\$257,570	7.05%	\$291,147	7.17%	\$324,308	7.12%
Total Expenditures	\$3,654,258	100.00%	\$4,063,204	100.00%	\$4,557,276	100.00%

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

¹ K.S.A. 44-532a.

Table 3-3
Workers Compensation Fund
Receipts Analysis

	FY 2004	% of Total	FY 2003	% of Total	FY 2002	% of Total
Assessment Receipts	\$3,790,122.12	39.50%	\$757,846	7.77	\$398,206	2.29
Misc. Reimbursements	\$113,760.70	1.19%	\$96,973	1.00	\$189,811	1.09
Fines & Penalties	\$68,712.80	0.72%	\$113,822	1.17	\$57,877	.33
Transfer to State General Fund	(\$76,894.00)	-0.80%	(\$4,000,915)	41.01%	(\$7,000,000)	40.29%
(Senate Bill 363, Sec. 32 (b))						
Total Receipts	(\$3,895,701.62)	40.61%	(\$3,790,120)	31.07%	(\$6,752,312)	36.58%
Previous Year Carryover Balance	\$5,692,099.97	59.33%	\$12,792,061	131.07	\$23,703,442	136.45
Cancelled Checks	\$6,243.42	0.07%	\$37.64	0.00	\$22,703.00	0.13
Total Funds Available	\$9,594,045.01	100	\$9,001,979	100	\$16,973,833	100

Source: Kansas Insurance
Department

Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

The Kansas Insurance Department reports that the total direct paid losses by private insurance carriers² for the calendar year 2003 were \$173,028,718, a decrease of \$7,225,020 from the previous year (see Table 3-4). However, total paid losses were still well below the 22-year peak of \$243,751,957 in 1991. In the summer of 2003, the National Academy of Social Insurance released the results of a comparative study on accident-year incurred losses versus calendar year benefits by private insurance carriers and state funds in thirty-six states (including Kansas) over the period 1997-2002.³ The cumulative percent change in accident incurred losses and calendar year benefits paid for the period of study was a 27.3 percent increase and a 38.7 percent increase, respectively (not controlled for inflation). In comparison to the other 35 states, Kansas' accident year incurred losses for 1997-2002 increased by 31.5 percent. Calendar year benefits paid for Kansas for 1997-2002 increased by 24.1 percent. If, however, the 2003 totals are included for Kansas (national numbers not available) the percent increase for accident year incurred losses was 52.8 percent and calendar year benefits paid rose 19.1 percent.

² The totals in Table 3-4 do not include self-insured employers.

³ Cecili Thompson Williams, Virginia P. Reno, and John F. Burton Jr., *Workers Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, 2002* (Washington D.C.: National Academy of Social Insurance, 2003); 37-39.

Table 3-4
Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

YEAR	DIRECT PREMIUMS WRITTEN	DIRECT PREMIUMS EARNED	DIRECT LOSSES PAID	DIRECT LOSSES INCURRED	LOSSES PAID TO PREMIUMS WRITTEN	LOSSES INCURRED TO PREMIUMS EARNED
1982	\$154,944,245	\$152,315,135	\$88,345,714	\$107,979,341	57	70.9
1983	\$147,137,981	\$148,669,330	\$96,289,968	\$115,282,150	65.4	77.5
1984	\$141,097,428	\$140,223,325	\$106,701,375	\$125,520,390	75.6	89.5
1985	\$172,985,620	\$170,955,138	\$120,755,675	\$147,438,366	69.8	86.2
1986	\$208,167,277	\$202,033,619	\$134,554,116	\$170,153,475	64.6	84.2
1987	\$223,674,161	\$222,846,661	\$147,885,631	\$195,885,084	66.1	87.9
1988	\$257,039,527	\$259,548,305	\$164,553,813	\$208,332,654	64	80.3
1989	\$264,102,264	\$263,386,009	\$184,857,801	\$239,142,874	70	90.8
1990	\$291,804,714	\$293,048,038	\$222,309,953	\$265,726,660	76.2	90.7
1991	\$341,012,872	\$337,125,586	\$243,751,957	\$321,497,577	71.5	95.4
1992	\$366,672,022	\$363,578,560	\$236,878,948	\$293,894,584	64.6	80.8
1993	\$367,030,245	\$365,646,558	\$220,091,021	\$231,228,324	60	63.2
1994	\$338,173,750	\$312,116,539	\$185,502,395	\$192,914,048	54.9	61.8
1995	\$312,745,351	\$322,205,785	\$159,776,412	\$139,528,898	51.1	43.3
1996	\$274,014,862	\$282,897,458	\$149,616,189	\$130,595,593	54.6	46.2
1997	\$261,121,536	\$261,895,503	\$145,248,549	\$134,603,154	55.6	51.6
1998	\$250,588,819	\$261,594,835	\$156,594,835	\$126,164,370	62.6	48.2
1999	\$251,341,523	\$252,545,287	\$170,144,109	\$179,376,781	67.7	71
2000	\$271,480,320	\$247,235,161	\$170,366,708	\$159,226,348	62.8	64.4
2001	\$291,575,463	\$269,386,691	\$190,426,537	\$237,335,832	65.31	88.1
2002	\$328,963,003	\$307,451,748	\$180,253,738	\$177,083,631	54.79	57.6
2003	\$341,421,177	\$324,780,102	\$173,028,718	\$205,767,268	50.68	63.36

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

The Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS)

The Workers Compensation Act requires that employers (or their insurers) submit a first report of injury to the division. Not every injury, however, results in a claim by the injured worker for medical and/or indemnity compensation, and generally the division becomes aware of a claim and obtains information that a given claim has closed, and about the costs and duration of that claim, through only two means. One occurs when that claim has been litigated through the division's administrative law court system. The second occurs when a sample of insurers are required by statute to provide information to the division.

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) originally mandated that the Director of Workers Compensation “conduct studies of open and closed claims under the workers compensation act” and seek advice in order to “make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation

benefits.” The expectation of the division’s Open and Closed Claims Study was that the data collected will provide a foundation upon which to construct meaningful statistical conclusions about the costs and temporal characteristics associated with workers compensation claims in Kansas and identify trends in these claims characteristics over time. Due to the dynamic and continually evolving nature of medical and indemnity payments for claims not yet closed (open claims), no meaningful statistics on costs (including daily payments) could be reported, and in 2003 the Legislature altered the statute to no longer obligate the division to collect data on and report for claims still open.

The CCS study is repeated on an annual basis using the first completed survey study as a baseline for comparison of successive samples. The intent of this statutory mandate is that the division should provide the legislature with information that it can use in deciding whether changes in the provisions of the Workers Compensation Act are needed and, if so, to help formulate policy responses to identified problems with the program as presently administered.

The 2004 Closed Claims Study (CCS)

The 2004 Closed Claim Study (CCS) marks the sixth consecutive year that the division has collected claims data directly from a stratified random sample of insurance carriers, self-insured organizations and group-funded pools underwriting workers compensation in the state of Kansas (see Appendix). The following section summarizes the findings of the CCS for this past calendar year (2003).

Highlights from the 2004 Closed Claims Study

- For the 2004 closed claims sample, the mean total indemnity cost was \$12,637 (see Table 3-10). The median total indemnity cost for the same sample of closed claims was \$4,901, indicating that there were a fair number of claims with large indemnity payouts that skewed the mean indemnity costs higher than the median.
- The mean total medical cost for closed claims was \$11,611 (see Table 3-10). Out of this total, the mean hospital cost was \$5,743, the mean total payment to physicians was \$3,216, and the mean cost categorized as “other medical” was \$2,427. As with indemnity claims, the median claim total medical expense was only \$5,033, indicating the presence of a considerable number of large medical claims that skewed the mean total cost higher than the median.
- The average lump sum settlement was \$17,393 (for the 957 claims that had a lump sum involved) while the median cost was considerably less at \$7,956.
- There were 20 cases that reported vocational rehabilitation expenses for the 2004 sample, with a mean cost of \$1,006.
- The median duration of a claim (from date disability began to the date given by the insurer as the date of closing) was 432 days. Using an alternative method for determining the length of the claim by calculating the duration of the claim from the date of injury to the date of closing gives a mean duration of 619 days, or a median of 489 days. See Table 3-5 and 3-10.

- It took an average of 23 days for an insurer to be notified following an accident, with half of the sample taking six days or less for notification. Insurers took an average of 102 days from the date disability began to make the first payment to the claimant (it took only 18 days for half of all claims). See Table 3-5 below.

Table 3-5
2004 Closed Claims
Time Intervals*

	Claim Duration	Time Taken to Notify Insurer	Time Taken for Insurer to Get First Payment Out	Time Off Work
Mean	580	23	102	306
Median	432	7	18	59
Count	1,734	2,780	1,734	1,649
Max	4,742	1,196	4,067	74,423
Min	16	0	1	1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*All time intervals listed are in days.

- Nearly 31 percent of the injured workers in the sample had secured the services of an attorney to handle their claim. The average indemnity costs for claims involving an attorney (\$20,012) were \$13,485 greater, on average, than claims without an attorney (\$6,527). See Table 3-7.
- Mean total medical costs for claims involving an attorney totaled \$19,120. For claims not involving attorneys mean total medical costs were \$7,849. Mean lump sum settlements for claims involving attorneys (\$12,082) were far greater than for claims without attorneys (\$3,198). See Table 3-7.

Table 3-6
2004 Closed Claims
Percentage of Impairment

Bracket	Count
1-9%	728
10-19%	349
20-29%	81
30-39%	29
40-49%	16
50-59%	11
60-69%	5
70-79%	1
80-89%	2
90-99%	2
100%	3
Total	1,227

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-7
2004 Closed Claims
Attorney Involvement with Claim

	Count	Average Indemnity	Average Medical	Average Lump Sum
Claimant Attorney Involved	873	\$20,012	\$19,120	\$12,082
No Claimant Attorney	1,907	\$6,527	\$7,849	\$3,198
All Cases	2,780	\$10,761	\$11,388	\$5,987

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Mean employer legal expenses, for the 1,058 claims that had these expenses reported, totaled \$2,397, while the mean claimant legal expense was \$9,012 for the 59 cases that itemized expenses. The respective median costs for employer and claimant legal expenses associated with a claim were \$744 and \$2,462. See Table 3-8.

Table 3-8
2004 Closed Claims
Legal Expenses Associated with Claim

	Employer's Legal Expenses	Claimant's Legal Expenses
Mean	\$2,397	\$9,012
Median	\$744	\$2,462
Count	1,058	59

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-9
2004 Closed Claims
Average Wage & Indemnity by Employer Payroll

	Average of Average Weekly Wage	Average of Total Indemnity	Count of Return To Work	Total Cases in Each Category
\$0	\$483	\$5,477	4	497
\$1-100,000	\$3,551	\$45,040	21	39
\$100,001-\$1,000,000	\$451	\$10,976	150	274
\$1,000,001-\$10,000,000	\$569	\$12,780	414	529
Over \$10,000,000	\$658	\$11,224	742	859
Sample Total	\$607	\$10,761	1794	2780

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

The following highlights refer to the 2004 Closed Claim Study charts that follow below (see Figures 3-1 through 3-16).

- Injured workers in the 30 to 39-year-old age stratum had the greatest number of claims (766) in the sample, while claimants in the 40 to 49-year-old age stratum were a close second with 759. See Figure 3-1.
- Injured workers in the 0 to 19-year-old age stratum reported the highest mean indemnity costs (\$20,149), with those in the 60 to 69-year-old age stratum a close second at \$18,717. See Figure 3-2.
- Male claimants reported a slightly higher mean indemnity costs than female claimants (\$10,879 for male claimants and \$10,038 for female claimants) and higher mean medical costs (\$11,281 for males and \$10,140 for females). See Figure 3-3.
- Lifting was the most frequent cause of injury resulting in a claim for this year's study. The mean indemnity cost for lifting injuries was \$10,108 and mean medical costs were \$10,670. However, of the top 10 most frequent causes of injury, those classified as repetitive motion reported the highest average indemnity costs (\$20,427) and medical costs (\$22,403). See Figures 3-4 and 3-5.
- Forty percent of the closed claims sample reported strains as the nature of the worker's injury. The second most common nature of injury was fractures, followed by sprains.

See Figure 3-6. However, mean indemnity costs for carpal tunnel syndrome (\$14,499) were the highest indemnity costs by nature of injury. The highest average medical cost by nature of injury (\$48,395) was associated with multiple physical injuries. See Figure 3-7.

- The most frequently injured major body region (which consists of all the body parts condensed down into much broader categories) was the upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, elbow, etc.). Lower extremities were second, with the back region the next most frequently reported injured body region. However, the highest mean indemnity costs were with claims involving multiple body parts (\$14,688), and the highest mean medical costs for major body region were with claims involving the head (\$17,765 mean medical). See Figures 3-8 and 3-9.
- The knee was the most frequently injured body part resulting in scheduled indemnity benefits but wrist claims had the highest mean indemnity costs (\$16,937) and highest mean medical costs (\$19,425). See Figures 3-10 and 3-11.
- Injuries involving multiple body parts were the most often injured body part resulting in unscheduled indemnity benefit, with the lower back area second. However, hip injuries had the highest mean indemnity (\$15,744) and multiple trunk injuries reported the highest mean medical costs (\$28,064) for all unscheduled body part claims. See Figures 3-12 and 3-13.
- Temporary total disability (TTD) claims had a mean of \$5,025 for indemnity costs. However, death cases had the highest mean indemnity costs, with \$28,514 for seven cases. See Figures 3-14 and 3-15.
- Carpal tunnel syndrome injuries had mean indemnity costs of \$14,499 and mean total medical costs of \$22,174. See Figure 3-16.

Figure 3-1
Distribution of Claimants by Age
CCS 2004

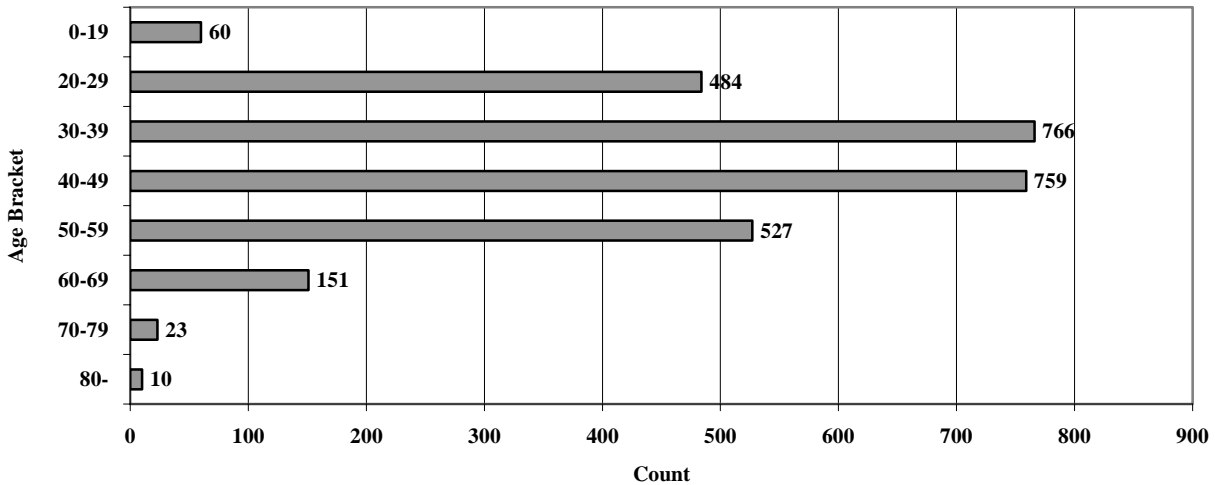


Figure 3-2
Average Claim Costs by Age of Claimant
CCS 2004

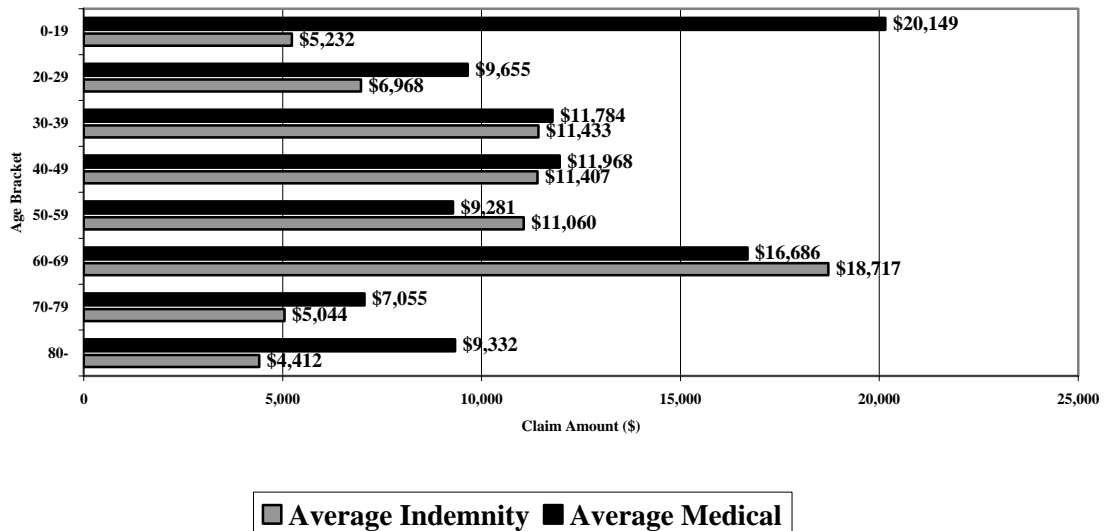


Figure 3-3
Average Claim Cost by Gender of Claimant
CCS 2004

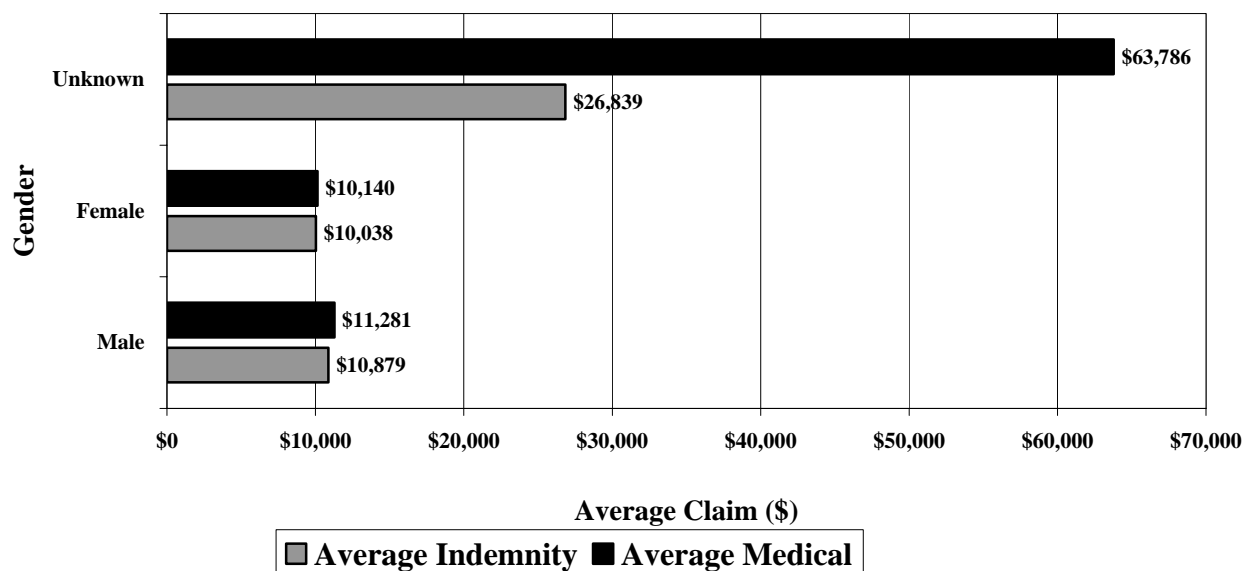


Figure 3-4
Most Frequent Causes of Injury
CCS 2004

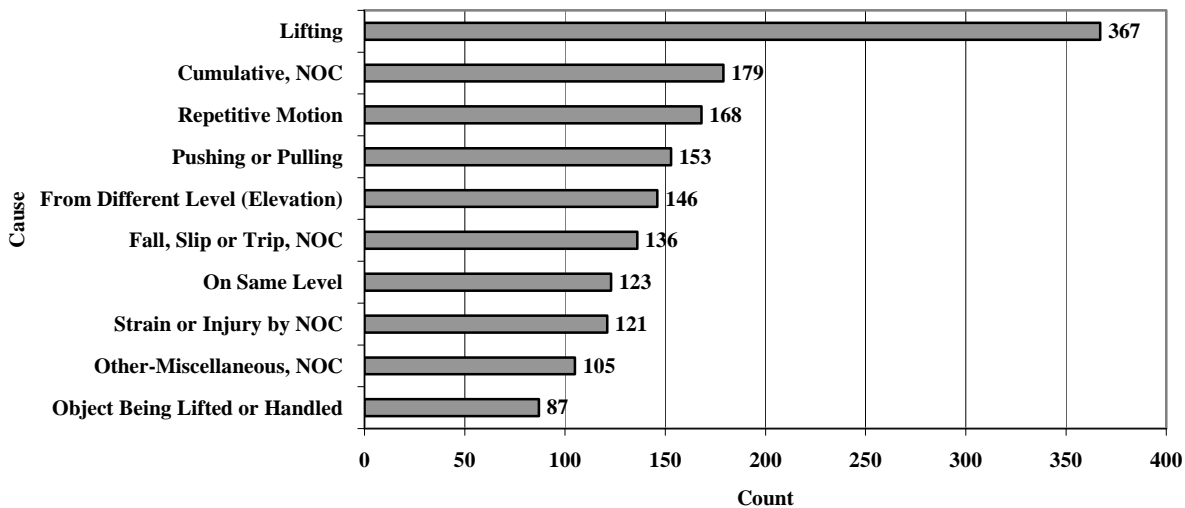


Figure 3-5
Average Claim Costs for the Most Frequent Causes of Injury
CCS 2004

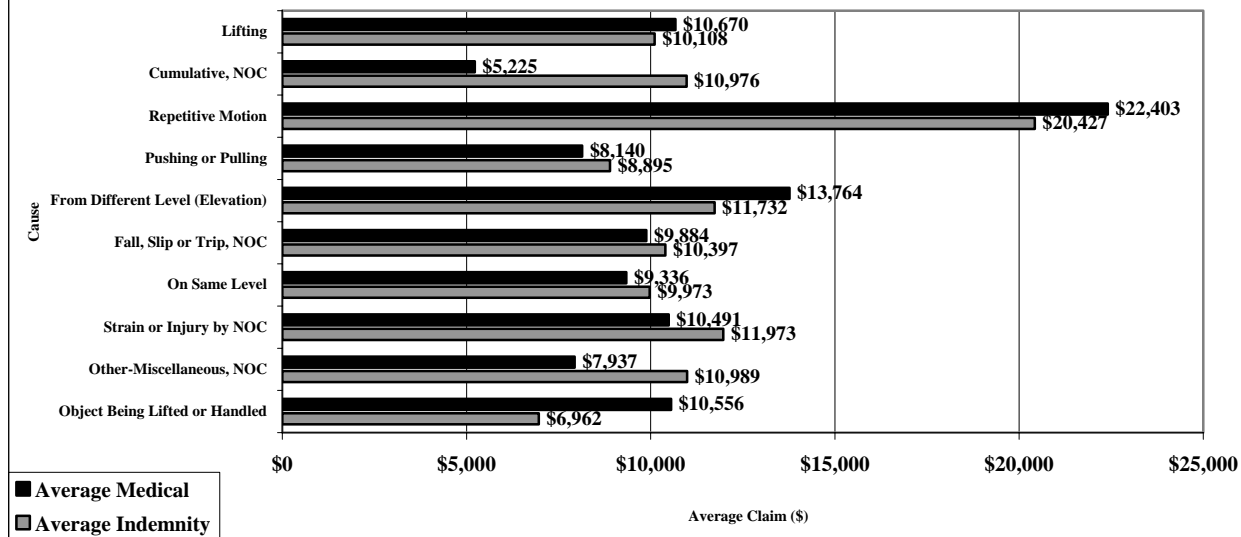


Figure 3-6
Most Frequently Reported Nature of Claimant Injury
CCS 2004

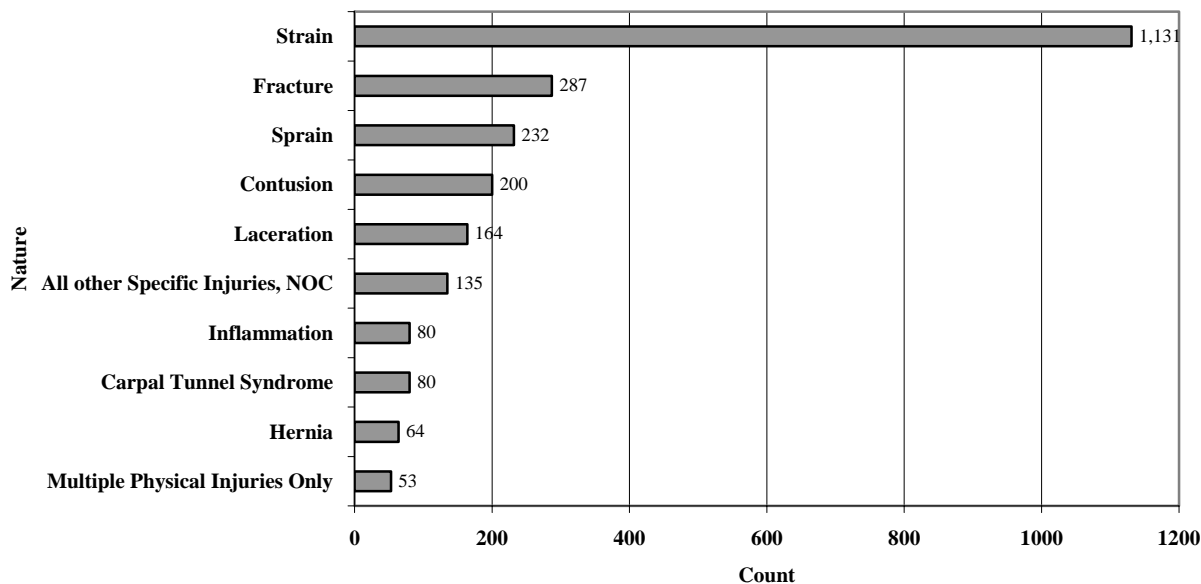


Figure 3-7
Average Claim Costs for Most Frequently Reported Natures of Injury
CCS 2004

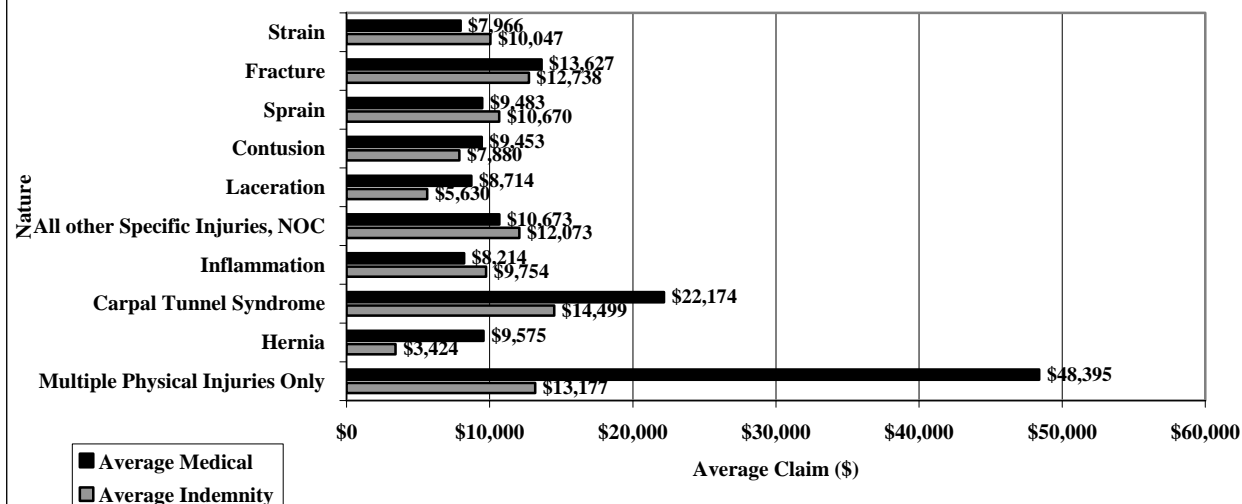


Figure 3-8
Most Frequent Major Body Region Injured by Claimant
CCS 2004

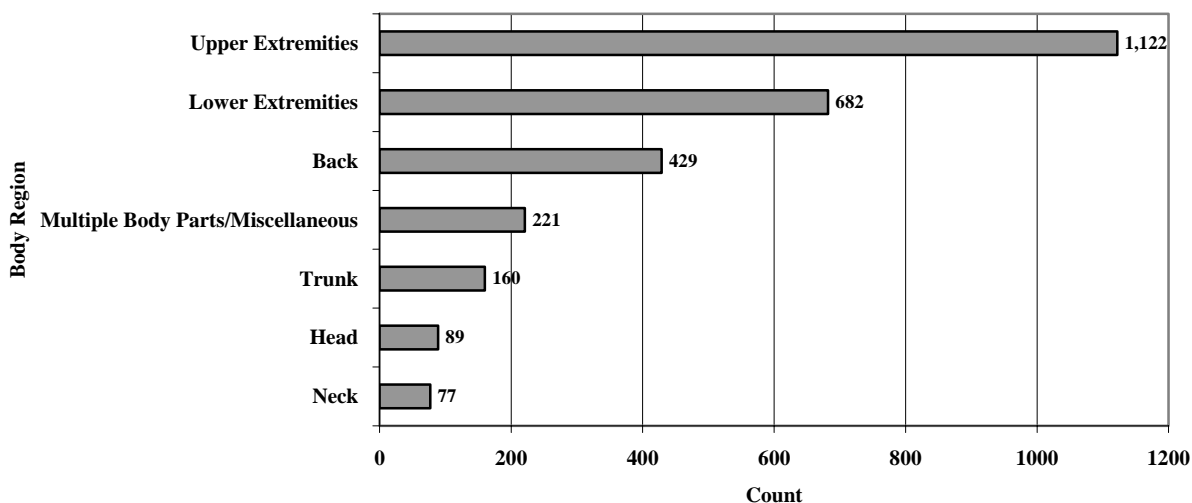


Figure 3-9
Average Claim Costs by Major Body Region Injured by
Claimant
CCS 2004

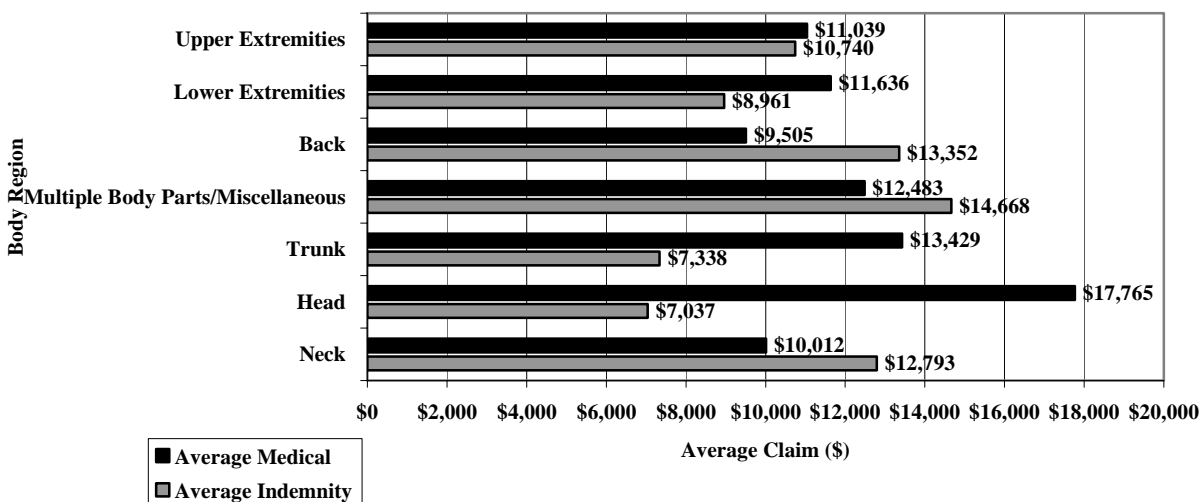


Figure 3-10
Most Frequent Scheduled Body Part Claims
CCS 2004

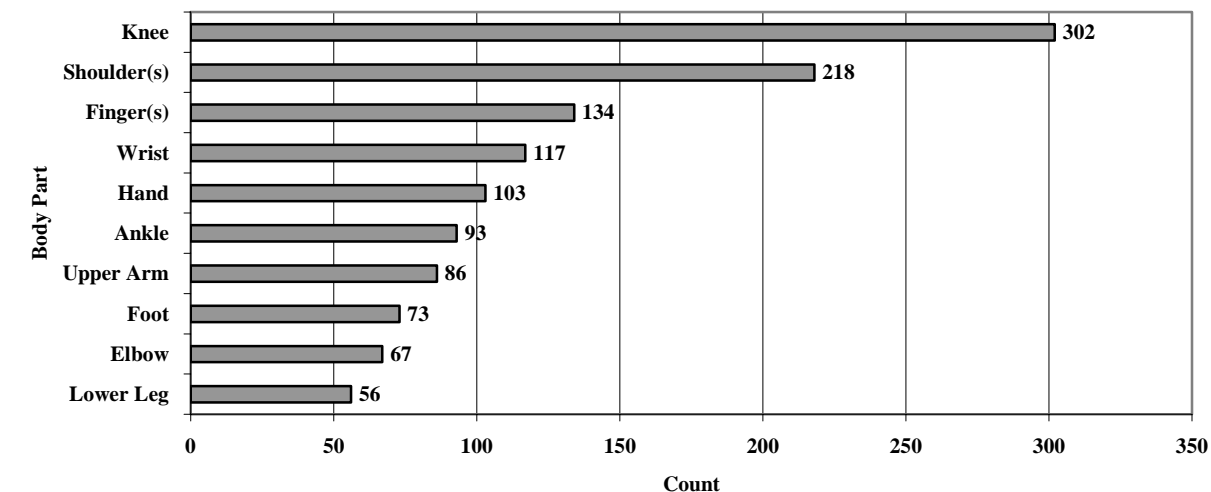


Figure 3-11
Average Claim Costs for Most Frequent Scheduled Body
Part Claims
CCS 2004

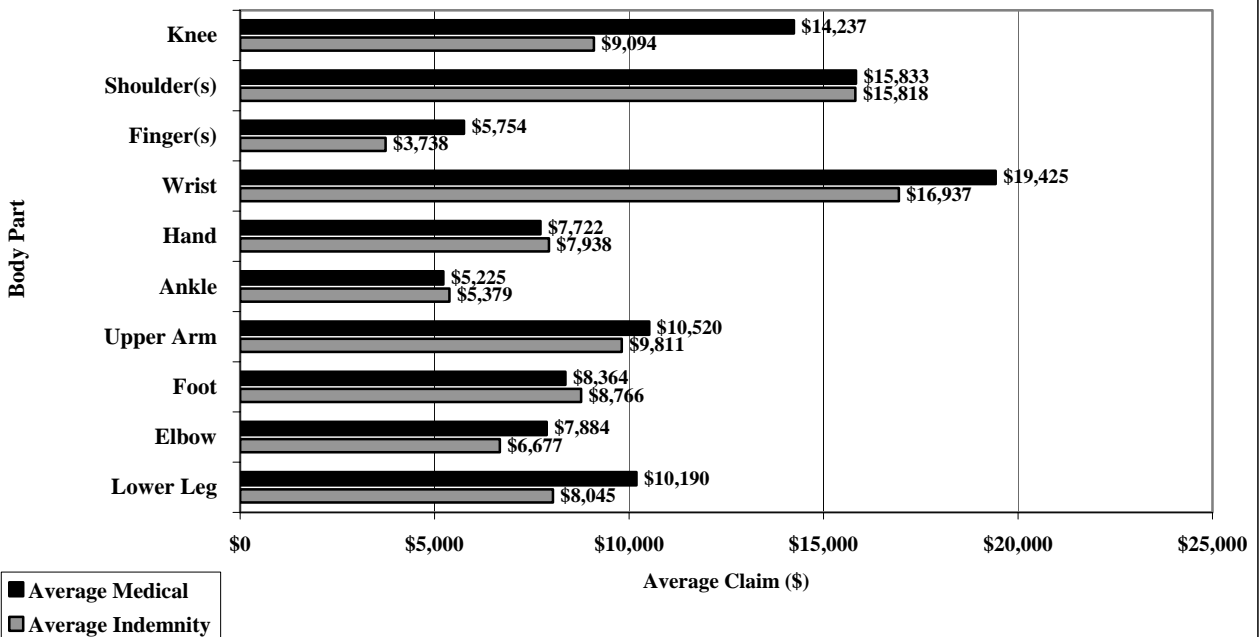
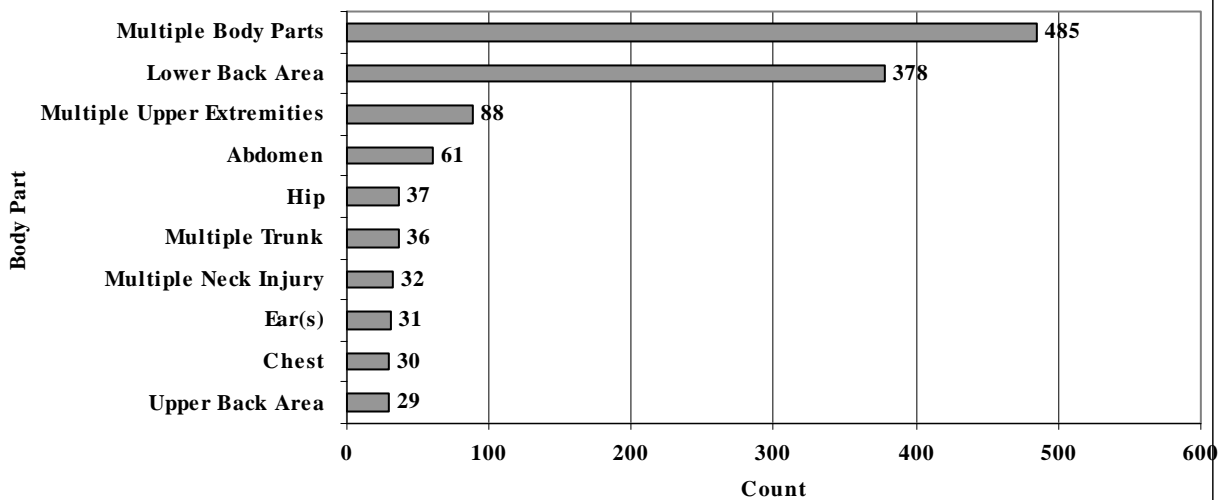


Figure 3-12
Most Frequent Unscheduled Body Part Claims
CCS 2004



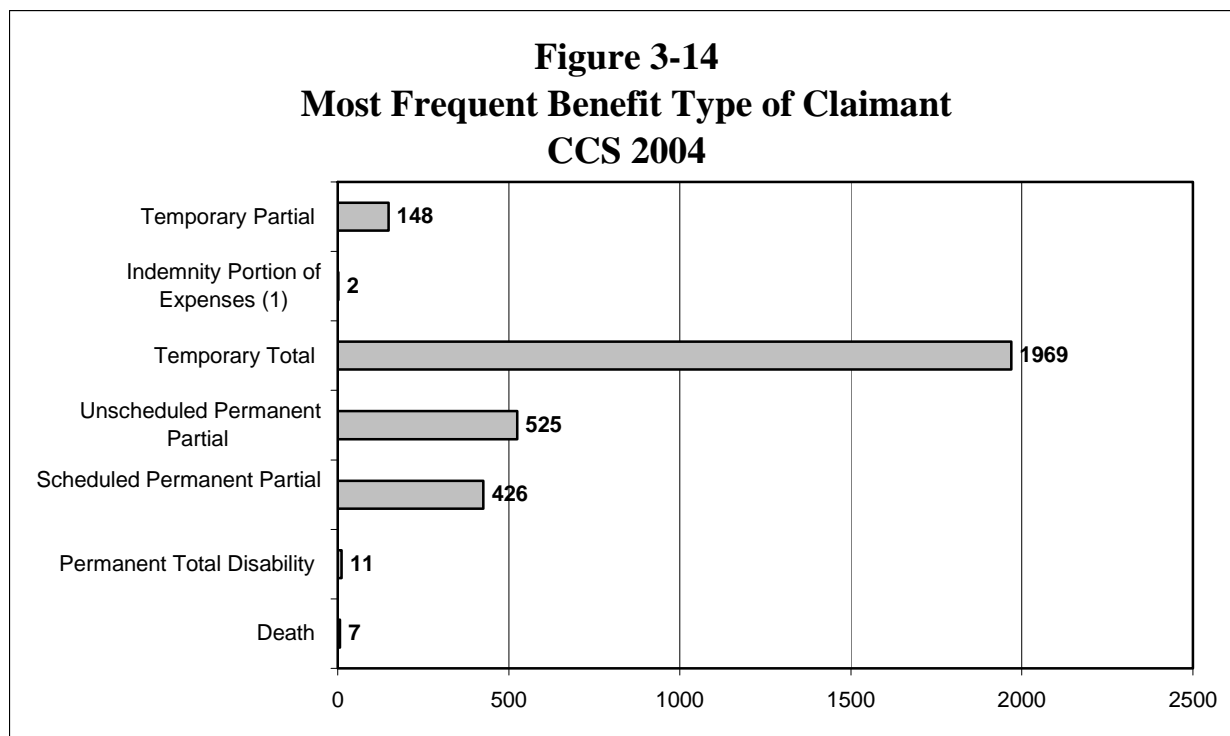
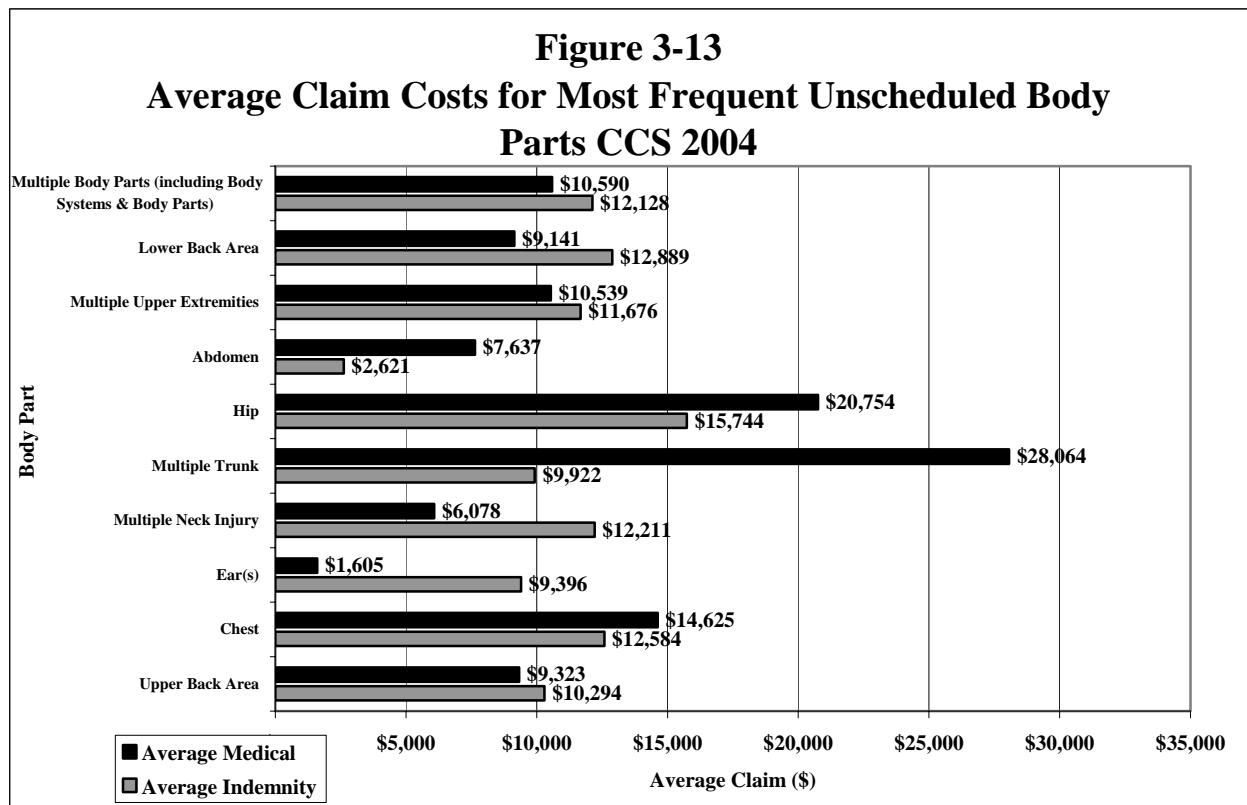


Figure 3-15
Average Indemnity Costs by Benefit Type
CCS 2004

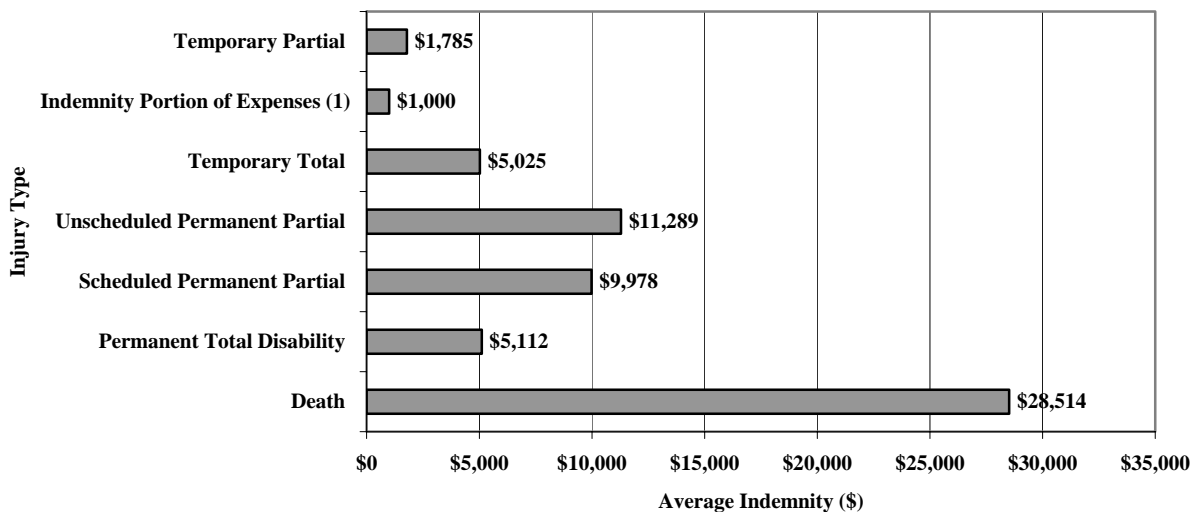
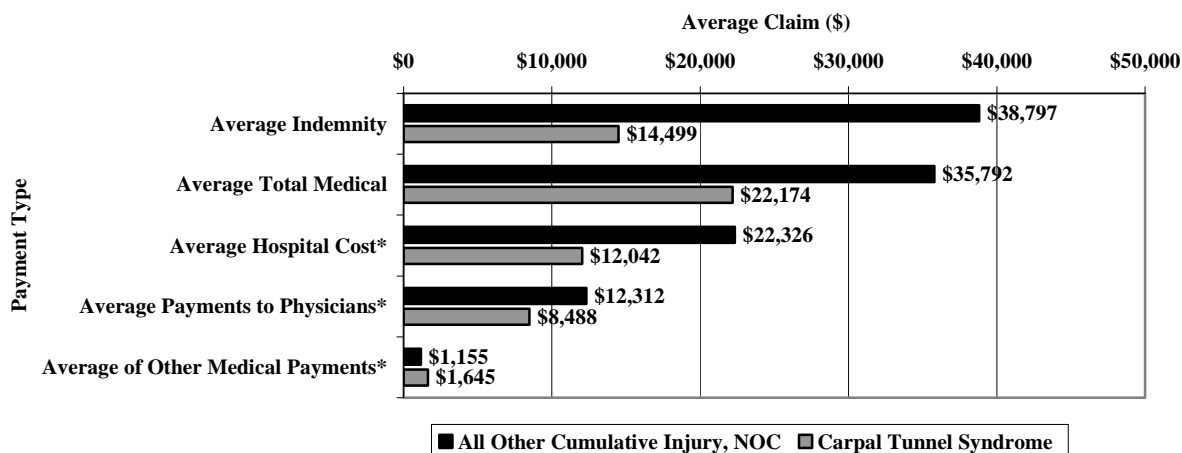


Figure 3-16
Claim Costs for Carpal Tunnel and All Other Cumulative
Injuries
CCS 2004



Comparative Analysis of 1999-2004 CCS Claims Costs and Temporal Characteristics

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) mandates the Director of Workers Compensation “to conduct studies of open and closed claims under the workers compensation act” and to seek advice in order to “make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits.” The expectation of the division’s Closed Claims Study is that the data collected will provide a foundation upon which to construct meaningful statistical conclusions about the costs and temporal characteristics associated with workers compensation claims in Kansas and help identify trends in these claims characteristics over time. The CCS study is repeated on an annual basis using the first completed survey study as a baseline for comparison of successive samples. 2004 marks the sixth year that the division has reported its findings.

Univariate Statistics

Univariate statistics are important quantitative tools for describing the statistical distribution of workers compensation data. The term “univariate” refers to the presentation or analysis of one variable at a time and usually involves such descriptive statistics as frequency distributions, measures of central tendency (e.g., mean and median) and dispersion (e.g., variance and standard deviation). Important variables associated with workers compensation claims include the following:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim
- **total physician, hospital and other medical costs** for the claim
- **claim duration** (calculated from date of injury to date of closing)⁴
- **time away from work** (calculated from date of disability to return to work date)
- **medical recovery time** for the claim (calculated from date of injury to date of maximum medical improvement)

These eight workers compensation variables will be analyzed in this section of the report. Some of the definitions for these variables differ slightly than those reported above. See Tables 3-11 through 3-16.

- It is extremely important to note that after six years of analyzing claims data from the sample study, the division has concluded that the distribution of medical and indemnity claim costs in Kansas are not normally distributed and, therefore, the median is a more appropriate measure of central tendency for summarizing the closed claims costs data than the mean (“average”) since the median value is relatively unaffected by high cost

⁴ In Table 3-6 claim duration is calculated from date of claim closing back to the date of disability. For purposes here claim duration is calculated as back to the date of injury in order to reflect the full duration of a claim.

outliers. A word of caution: none of these numbers has been controlled for inflation (see the division web site at www.dol.ks.gov for 1998-2002 costs controlled for inflation).

- Median⁵ costs for all cost variables were substantially lower than the mean for all six years of the CCS study. Median total indemnity costs for 2004 were \$4,901, for the 2003 CCS study they were \$3,695, for the 2002 CCS study they were \$2,573, for the 2001 CCS they were \$2,296, an increase of 8.5 percent from 2000 (\$2,115), but a decrease of 21.5 percent from 1999 (\$2,926). For the period 1999-2003, median total indemnity costs increased 40 percent. Again, the relative increase is not controlled for inflation.
- Median total medical costs have risen each year that the CCS study has collected workers compensation claims data, a relative increase of 106 percent from 1999-2004. Median medical costs in 2004 were \$5,033; in 2003, median total medical costs were \$4,285.50; median total medical costs in 2002 were \$4,108.50; and in 2001, median costs were \$3,834.
- From 1999 to 2004, mean⁶ total indemnity increased by \$4,701.14 or 59 percent. The confidence interval of the parameter mean for 2004 is \$11,286.71 - \$13,987.75. Total indemnity in the 2003 study was \$9,288.44 +/- \$412.84, or between \$8,875.60 and \$9,701.28. For the 2002 study, mean indemnity was \$7,442.08 +/- \$307.06, or between \$7,135.02 and \$7,749.14. For 2001, mean indemnity was \$6,530.81 +/- \$228.65, or somewhere between \$6,302.16 and \$6,759.46. For the 2000 CCS sample, it was \$7,235.45 +/- \$264.76 or between \$6,970.69 and \$7,500.20 and for the 1999 CCS sample it was \$7936.09 +/- \$306.92 or between \$7,629.17 and \$8,243.01.
- Mean total medical costs, however, have risen 98.4 percent (\$5,758.31) over the past six years. Reported mean total medical costs for the 2004 sample were \$11,611.90 +/- \$1,026.30. For the 2003 CCS sample, mean medical costs were \$8,401.91 +/- \$405.68 or between \$7,996.23 and \$8,807.59. For the 2002 CCS sample, mean total medical costs were \$7,879.78 +/- \$332.67 or between \$7,547.11 and \$8,212.45. For 2001, mean costs were \$7,108.58 +/- \$232.69 (between \$6,857.89 and \$7,341.27); for 2000, mean medical costs were \$6,872.88 +/- \$280.39 (between \$6,592.49 and \$7,063.27); and for 1999 \$5,853.59 +/- \$277.05 (between \$5,576.54 and \$6,130.64).
- Univariate statistics associated with total physician, total hospital and total other medical costs for 1999-2004 are listed in Tables 3-11 through 3-16.
- As with median claim costs, the median numbers of days for the temporal characteristics associated with the claim are substantially lower than the mean. Median claim duration for the 2004 sample was 489 days. For the 2003 sample it was 384.5, for 2002 it was 324.5, for 2001 it was 332 days, for 2000 the median number of days was 329 and for 1999 it was 314 days. For time away from work, the median number of days for 2004 was 35 days. For the 2003, 2002, 2001 and 2000 CCS it was 31 days, 47 days, 32 days and 29 days, respectively. Median medical recovery time was higher than time away from work but lower than claim duration for all six years of the study (246 days in 2004, 163.5 days in 2003, 241.5 days in 2002, 174 days in 2001, 151 days in 2000 and 183 days in 1999).

⁵ The median is simply the midpoint value (50th percentile) of the distribution, half of all values are above it and half are below it. The median is "resistant" to outliers, unlike the mean.

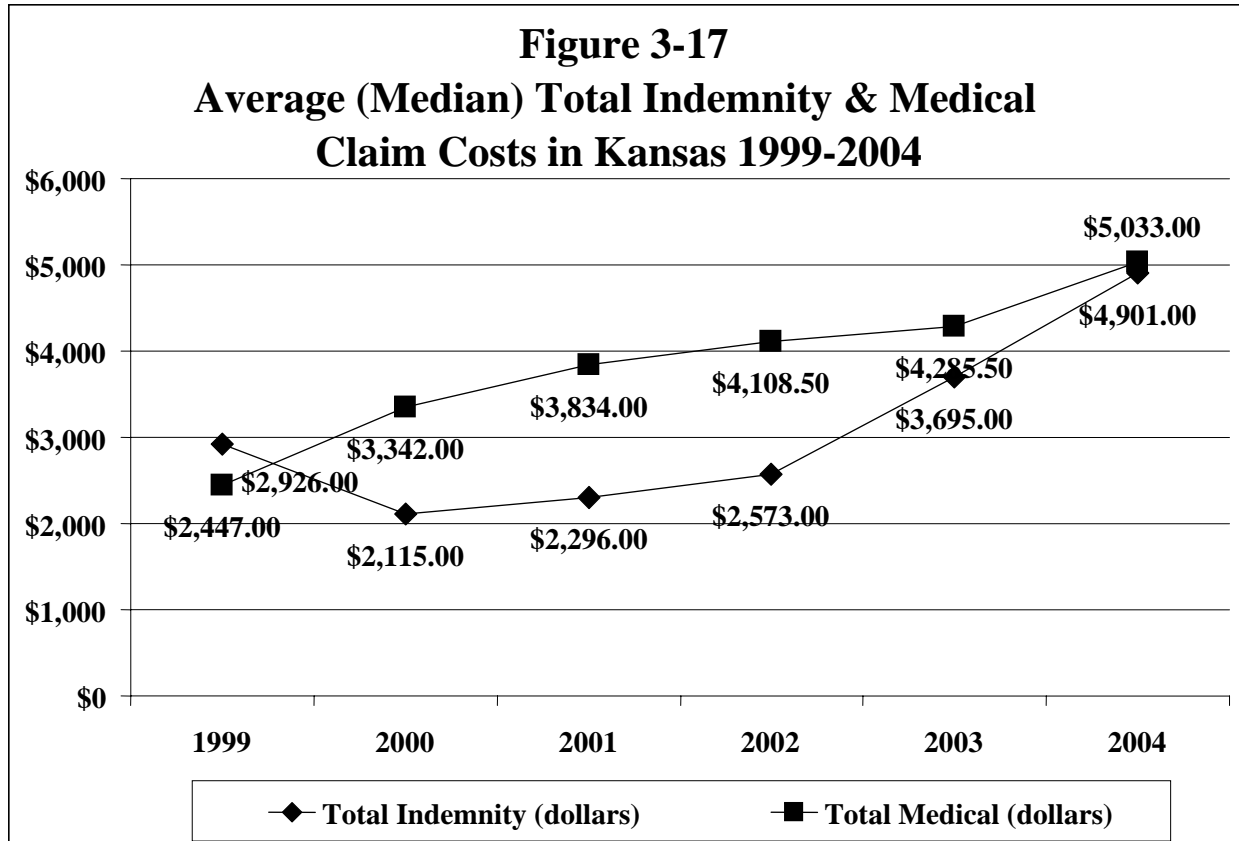
⁶ The mean is the arithmetic average of a set of numbers.

- The mean claim duration for all claims in 2004 was 619.8 +/- 11 days. The 2003 CCS sample was 551.97 +/- 14.61 days. For the 2002 CCS sample, it was 500.49 +/- 13.04 days. For the 2001 CCS sample, mean claim duration was 449.83 +/- 9.19 days.
- Mean time away from work for the 2004 CCS sample was 272.2 days, +/- 87.26 days. The 2003 mean time away from work, calculated as the time from disability to the date the claimant returned to work, was 2,385.44 +/- 291.8 days. In 2002, mean time away from work was 124.77 +/- 6.9 days, for 2001 mean time away from work was 76.42 +/- 3.27 days, and it was 89.93 +/- 4.28 days in 2000. No data was available for the 1999 CCS sample.
- Mean medical recovery time for 2004 was 367.9 days, +/- 8.43 days. For 2003 it was 323.14 +/- 13.53, for 2002 it was 391.55 +/- 11.53 days, for 2001 it was 260.47 +/- 6.47 days, for the 2000 CCS sample it was 256.46 +/- 6.52 days, and in 1999 mean recovery time was 279.04 +/- 6.77 days.

Statistical measures of dispersion, such as the standard deviation or skewness, help explain how the outliers “inflate” the mean for both claim costs and characteristics variables. All eight variables show a positive skewness value (greater than zero) for all six years of the CCS study. For all years, the sample distributions for claim costs and temporal variables have been positively skewed, or right skewed. Compared to a normally distributed variable, in the shape of a bell curve, the distribution of claim costs (for both indemnity and all medical variables) are skewed to the right with most of the claims bunched near the left wall of the histogram while a relatively few claims extend the histogram out to the right and give it a long tail. Hence, we use the term right skewed or positively skewed because the values in the tail extend the distribution out into positive, not negative, values. A quantitative assessment of the skewness of a distribution can be calculated (see Tables 3-11 through 3-16), but it must be assessed in conjunction with another measure, the kurtosis or the tendency of the data to be distributed toward the ends or tails of the spread.

All eight variables show a positive skewness value (greater than zero) for all six years of the CCS study. For a normally distributed variable, the kurtosis statistic would be close to zero.⁷ If the kurtosis measure is less than zero, then the distribution is referred to as “light tailed” and if greater than zero it is described as “heavy tailed.” Since the distributions of all the variables under study are asymmetrical (values cannot be less than zero), the kurtosis measures signals that there are a substantial number of outliers (high cost and large number of days) in the tails of the distribution for the variables under study (the kurtosis is much higher for some of the medical cost variables).

⁷ Actually, the kurtosis of the normal distribution is three but SAS software subtracts three from the calculation so that the reference point becomes zero, a more intuitively appealing number in their estimation.



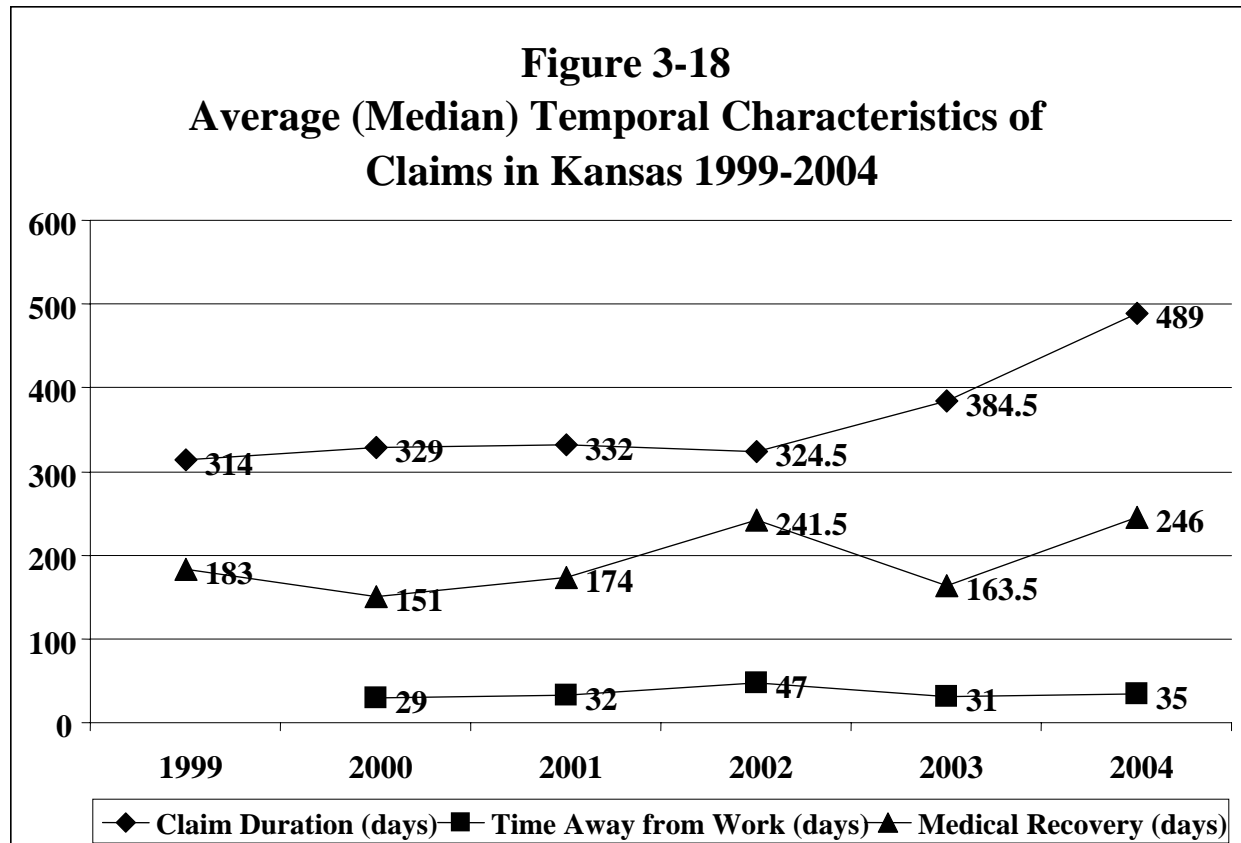


Table 3-10
2004 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas
Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	12,637.23	1,350.52	4,901	71,207.00	32.74	1295.30	563.47	2,780
Total Medical (dollars)	11,611.90	1,026.30	5,033	54,102.50	21.19	513.33	465.92	2,779
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,216.60	216.03	1,682	11,390.20	25.28	764.21	354.10	2,780
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	5,743.70	681.78	1,312	35,947.50	21.44	511.40	625.86	2,780
Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,427.70	317.00	666	16,714.23	45.37	2,254.42	688.47	2,780
Claim Duration (days)	619.80	11.01	489	526.13	2.33	8.92	84.88	2,283
Time Away from Work (days)	272.20	87.26	35	3,482.18	19.95	399.44	1,279.28	1,593
Medical Recovery (days)	367.90	8.43	246	402.8	3.38	22.74	109.48	2,283

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 2003 with paid indemnity & medical.

Table 3-11
2003 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,288.44	412.84	3,695.00	16,169.58	4.37	29.04	174.08	1,534
Total Medical (dollars)	8,401.91	405.68	4,285.50	12,902.78	8.84	126.75	189.11	1,534
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,011.69	98.43	585.50	3,855.20	5.70	57.57	191.64	1,534
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	2,517.56	175.59	103.00	6,877.38	9.52	139.63	273.18	1,534
Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,443.76	107.61	200.00	4,214.82	16.67	440.03	291.93	1,534
Claim Duration (days)	551.97	14.61	384.50	572.27	2.67	9.31	103.68	1,534
Time Away from Work (days)	2,385.44	291.80	31.00	2,385.45	3.64	11.27	374.25	936
Medical Recovery (days)	323.14	13.53	163.50	439.40	2.82	10.10	135.98	1,054

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 2002 with paid indemnity & medical.

Table 3-12
2002 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims* in Kansas

Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,442.08	307.06	2573.00	12,863.64	3.82	18.93	172.85	1,755
Total Medical (dollars)	7,879.78	332.67	4,108.50	14,393.53	9.26	144.12	182.66	1,872
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,072.15	77.65	1202.00	2,828.64	5.28	53.14	136.51	1,327
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,902.37	189.37	2,327.50	5,897.96	5.12	42.04	151.14	970
Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,120.92	260.95	874.00	9,020.72	30.02	985.84	425.32	1,195
Claim Duration (days)	500.49	13.04	324.50	564.40	3.00	11.11	112.77	1,872
Time Away from Work (days)	124.77	6.90	47.00	243.90	6.28	57.74	195.52	1,249
Medical Recovery (days)	391.55	11.53	241.50	499.03	3.44	15.47	127.45	1,872

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 2001 with paid indemnity & medical.

Table 3-13
2001 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims* in Kansas

Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	6,530.81	228.65	2296.0	10,746.36	3.61	17.84	164.55	2,209
Total Medical (dollars)	7,108.58	232.69	3834.0	10,936.24	5.98	66.35	153.85	2,209
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,282.25	66.82	1,351.5	3,077.74	4.14	29.34	134.86	2,122
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,314.73	187.53	2300.0	7,594.41	8.94	140.10	176.01	1,640
Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,136.52	103.46	683.0	4,353.92	7.59	105.57	203.79	1,771
Claim Duration (days)	449.83	9.19	332.0	431.81	2.61	9.65	95.99	2,209
Time Away from Work (days)	76.42	3.27	32.0	121.46	3.38	14.36	158.94	1,378
Medical Recovery (days)	260.47	6.47	174.0	303.92	3.13	15.32	116.68	2,206

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 2000 with paid indemnity & medical.

Table 3-14
2000 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims* in Kansas

Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,235.45	264.76	2,115.00	13,118.47	4.19	24.68	181.31	2,455
Total Medical (dollars)	6,872.88	280.39	3,342.00	13,892.52	11.06	200.06	202.14	2,455
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,770.01	131.20	1,369.00	6,409.96	23.60	833.40	231.41	2,387
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,215.40	200.59	2,051.50	8,231.63	10.06	175.24	195.28	1,684
Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,603.54	93.34	557.00	4,144.81	10.76	175.05	258.48	1,972
Claim Duration (days)	442.86	8.32	329.00	412.25	2.28	8.92	93.09	2,455
Time Away from Work (days)	89.93	4.28	29.00	166.78	4.40	26.40	185.44	1,519
Medical Recovery (days)	256.46	6.52	151.00	323.20	3.38	17.74	126.03	2,455

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 1999 with paid indemnity & medical.

Table 3-15
1999 CCS: Workers Compensation Claims* in Kansas

Univariate Statistics

	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,936.09	306.92	2,926.0	14,294.14	4.85	36.36	180.12	2,169
Total Medical (dollars)	5,853.59	277.05	2,447.0	12,902.78	16.90	489.68	220.43	2,169
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,039.81	68.55	1,042.0	3,128.68	4.31	28.36	153.38	2,083
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,612.86	171.30	1,655.0	6,538.48	6.41	68.60	180.98	1,457
Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,777.74	221.00	517.5	9,371.18	35.10	1,383.89	527.14	1,798
Claim Duration (days)	423.46	8.85	314.0	412.31	2.76	11.30	97.37	2,169
Time Away from Work (days)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Medical Recovery (days)	279.04	6.77	183.0	315.25	3.07	15.40	112.97	2,169

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Claims that closed in 1998 with paid indemnity & medical.

Total Claim Costs for CCS 1999-2003

The total costs for the claim were calculated for each year of the CCS and included:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim, which included the **total physician, hospital and other medical costs**

Median total claim costs per sample year are reported in Table 3-16. From calendar years 1998 to 2003 median total claim costs (the sum of total indemnity and medical) increased 65 percent, not controlling for inflation. Median total claim costs for 2003 were \$11,242.50. The indemnity percentage of the total claim costs per sample has ranged between 47 percent in 2001 to 52.5 percent in both 1998 and 2002. The medical percentage of the total claim costs per sample has ranged between 47 percent in 1998 and 53 percent in 2001.

Table 3-16
CCS Total Costs for Claims 1999-2004

Sample Year	Median Total Costs*	Percent Indemnity	Percent Medical
1998	\$6,809.00	52.58%	47.42%
1999	\$6,271.00	51.28%	48.72%
2000	\$7,064.00	47.88%	52.12%
2001	\$7,398.50	46.96%	53.04%
2002	\$9,147.50	52.51%	47.49%
2003	\$11,242.50	52.12%	47.88%

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

*Sum of total incurred indemnity & medical per claim

Section 4

Workers Compensation Fraud and Abuse

FRAUD & ABUSE SECTION

The Workers Compensation Fraud and Abuse Investigation unit was established in 1994. The unit is staffed with three investigators and an Administrative Specialist, with an Assistant Attorney General supervising the unit. The unit's responsibilities include identifying potential fraud and abuse in the workers compensation arena by investigating allegations, referred to or developed by the unit, of violations of the workers compensation regulations and laws as stated in K.S.A. 44-5,120 and K.S.A. 44-5,125. Provable violations may be taken before a hearing officer in a civil action or may be presented to local county or district attorneys for criminal prosecution. Since the inception of the unit, it has investigated more than 1,578 alleged fraudulent or abusive acts.

In the 2004 fiscal year, 304 cases were initiated. Twenty-six cases were referred for civil action. Collection for fines and assessments totaled \$80,595.05 for fiscal year 2004.

The objectives of the unit are to: assure that the injured worker receives timely required medical treatment and benefits; protect the employer, carrier and medical provider from fraudulent acts; assure that the businesses within the state are compliant by maintaining worker compensation insurance coverage; and assure that the division receives required documents in a timely manner.

Referrals

Information Received by the Unit

The Fraud and Abuse unit receives information on alleged fraud and other violations of the workers compensation laws by phone, fax, e-mail (including through our web site), regular mail or submissions from one of the other sections of the Division of Workers Compensation. Allegations of fraud and abuse are designated as a referral. This referral is reviewed by the Assistant Attorney General to determine if sufficient information is evident to warrant an investigation. If there is sufficient information, the case is assigned to a Special Investigator. If insufficient information exists, the matter is returned to the complaining party for further information or, if that is not possible, the referral is recorded but no investigation commences.

Types of Fraud

The unit classifies the type of fraud reported as it relates to the fraud and abuse statutes as well as the compliance statutes. Table 4-1 lists the types of fraud, abuse and compliance cases reported to the unit over the past year.

Table 4-1
Number of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Cases Reported

Type of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Referrals	Total
Obtaining or denying benefits by making false statements either orally or written: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(4)	56
Failing to confirm benefits to anyone providing treatment to a claimant: K.S.A. 44-5 120(d)(15)	9
Failing to initiate or reinstate compensation when due: K.S.A.44-5,120 (d)(16)	2
Refusing to pay compensation as and when due: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(18)	1
Refusing to pay any order awarding compensation: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(19)	6
Failing to timely file accident reports: K.S.A. 44-557	83
Receiving TTD or PTD benefits while working: K.S.A. 44-5,125 (a)(1)(D)	12
Failing to maintain workers compensation insurance when required: K.S.A. 44-532 (d)	109
All other fraudulent and abusive practices	26

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Investigations

The Fraud and Abuse unit has three full-time investigators. These investigators are not law enforcement officers. However, they perform investigative duties almost identical to those performed by sworn law enforcement. The investigation process includes activities such as interviewing witnesses, collecting evidence, forming liaisons with law enforcement groups, as well as special fraud investigation units within the insurance industry, and testifying in administrative and criminal actions.

Once an investigation is complete, the investigator will prepare a summary for the Assistant Attorney General to review. Criminal or administrative action commences if the Assistant Attorney General determines that there is sufficient information to sustain the burden of proof in either a criminal or administrative action.

If the information indicates an insurance company as the alleged fraud violator, that information is referred to the Kansas Insurance Department, which has the authority to bring fraud and/or abusive practice actions against insurance companies.

Prosecution

The unit is authorized to initiate criminal or administrative action against individuals and entities that appear to have committed fraud or abuse of the workers compensation system. The unit has been extremely aggressive in this area. Civil actions are divided into compliance and fraud actions in the table below.

Table 4-2
Number of Cases

Compliance	18
Fraud/Abuse	8
Criminal	0
Total	26

Collections

During either a criminal or administrative action, a penalty, fine or restitution is requested, but not necessarily ordered, by the judge or hearing officer. The total amount collected for FY 2004 was \$80,595.05. The unit makes every attempt to collect the fund owed without any assistance. However, in some instances the Legal Services division of the Kansas Department of Labor is used to file a collection action. Once the money is received, by law it must be deposited in the appropriate fund.

Table 4-3
Fraud, Abuse, and Compliance Collections

Fraud and Abuse Fines: K.S.A. 44-5,120 & 44-557	\$11,290.46
Compliance Fines: K.S.A. 44-532	\$68,844.59
Restitution	\$ 460.00
Total	\$80,595.05

Conclusion

The Division of Workers Compensation Fraud and Abuse unit is and will continue aggressively investigating and prosecuting workers compensation violators. If you wish to report an employer failing to comply with the Workers Compensation Act, engaging in an act of fraud, or if you just have questions for the unit, please do not hesitate to contact the division.



FRAUD HOTLINE

1-800-332-0353 24hrs/day
1-785-296-6392 (8am-5pm)



FRAUD E-MAIL ADDRESS

Gina.Rogers@dol.ks.gov

Appendix A

Technical Notes: Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates and Closed Claims Study

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: The Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS), with the help of the state agencies, selects a non-proportional stratified probability sample of employment establishments and mails them questionnaires. Employers are instructed to record all nonfatal employee injury and illness incidents, number of days away from work for each recorded injury/illness, the number of employee hours worked and the establishment's average employment. Participants in the annual survey consist of employers who maintain Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) records on employee injuries and illnesses on a regular basis under federal law and smaller employers who are exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. The data collection process differs for the former and the latter. The former are mailed a questionnaire in February, following the survey year, and are asked to transfer from their records all injuries and illnesses incurred as well as demographic and hours worked data. The latter, exempt employers (those with fewer than 11 employees and those designated as "low-hazard industries" by OSHA) are notified in December of the prior year (e.g., contacted in December of 2000 to record injuries for the 2001 survey) that they have been chosen to participate in the survey and must keep records of all employee injuries. The participating state agencies are responsible for collecting data from employers within their jurisdiction and for submitting these questionnaires to BLS for analysis. The BLS uses its incidence rates as a benchmark by which to compare the frequency of injuries and illnesses occurring within jurisdictions, industries or specific occupations for a calendar year. The variable "Total Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-time workers" (the most widely quoted measure) is calculated as follows:

Formula: $IR = (N/EH) \times 200,000$

IR = Incidence Rate

N = Total number of occupational injuries and illnesses

EH = Total hours worked by all private industry employees during the calendar year

200,000 = Base for 100 equivalent full-time workers - 40 hours per and 50 weeks per year

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: The division collects data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in the state of Kansas through its first report of injury form, and stores it in its relational database. Every employer covered under the Workers Compensation Act that has workplace injuries must submit first reports of injury. The severity of each occupational accident or illness and the industrial classification code are mandatory data elements that must be reported by employers to the state. The severity of each accident or illness is exhibited by the numerical code representing the following severity categories: 0-No time lost, 1-Time lost and 2- Fatality. The division's analysts utilized the BLS statistical formula (see above) to calculate the incidence of injury for each severity classification for Kansas's non-federal employment hours for the past ten fiscal years. Data used in the calculation of incidence rates was obtained from the Kansas Labor Market Information Services and division databases.

Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS) Methodology

The following is a description of the methodology used by the Technology and Statistics Section of the division for the 2004 Closed Claims Study (CCS).

Sample Design: The division consulted with a professor of statistics from Washburn University in order to achieve both efficiency and effectiveness in the CCS Study. Rather than collecting data from the entire population of claims for a calendar year, which would be impractical (as it would result in very large data sets), extremely expensive and labor intensive, the division's researchers randomly sample from the population and make valid inferences about its characteristics using reliable and credible statistical techniques.

Typically, it is preferable to use simple random sampling in a study of this nature. The goal of simple random sampling designs is to ensure that each element in the population has an equal chance of being selected for the study. However, this type of one-stage sampling of carriers is not an appropriate option for the CCS study because the division must have a sample that is sufficiently large and accurately representative of the population in order to perform relevant statistical inference in this way. The sample must also preserve the power of equal probability associated with simple random sampling for statistical purposes. This enables the researchers to process the statistics without having to weight any of the data, thus making the calculations simpler and easier for the public to understand. The paid loss claims are not evenly distributed within the carrier population. The carriers with higher paid losses tend to have a higher proportion of paid loss claims. Therefore, the division needed to sample a larger percentage of these carriers in order to ensure that the sample was representative of the total population. In order to accommodate this situation, the division utilizes a two-stage type of probability sampling procedure known as "disproportionate stratified sampling." Unlike a simple random design, the stratified sample design ensures that different groups within the population will be adequately represented in the sample, thus increasing the accuracy of the parameter estimations. The general strategy employed is to first create strata (subsets of the total population) that are more homogeneous than the population as a whole, and then to sample a different fraction of each stratum population. Then, when combined, the resulting sample will be reasonably representative of the more heterogeneous total population. Furthermore, each carrier is required to sample claims from their database using simple random sampling techniques. This resulting sample will preserve the principle of simple random selection as each carrier of the sample is randomly selected from within each stratum.

The study team estimated that in order to obtain a statistically significant sample, it would be sufficient to sample approximately 35-40 insurance carriers, pools and self-insured organizations. The sampling method is as follows: The population was first stratified according to paid losses. The specific variable used to stratify this population was a percent of total paid losses for all workers compensation claims in the state of Kansas. Subsequent to stratification, the division selected carriers from each stratum by utilizing a random number generator. All carriers in any particular stratum had the same chances of being selected as any other carrier in the same stratum. The selected carriers were then asked to randomly select claims from their own databases that met the CCS study criteria. In consultation with the division's statistician, the

division stratified the population as follows: stratum 1 contains all members of the population with greater than or equal to two percent of the total paid losses; stratum 2 contains all members of the population with greater than or equal to one percent (but less than two percent) of the total paid losses; stratum 3 contains all members of the population with greater than or equal to 0.5 percent (but less than one percent) of total paid losses; stratum 4 contains those members with greater than or equal to 0.25 percent (but less than 0.5 percent) of total paid losses; and stratum 5 contains members with greater than or equal to 0.1 percent (but less than 0.25 percent) of total paid losses. As discussed above, carriers from the strata needed to be sampled disproportionately in order to maintain the principle of simple random sampling. After running a sampling procedure and modifying sampling numbers, final sampling percentages were established for the various strata. One hundred percent of the elements of stratum 1 were selected, 53.8 percent of the elements of stratum 2 were selected, 34 percent of the elements of stratum 3 were selected, 12.9 percent of the elements of stratum 4 were selected, and 11.5 percent of the elements of stratum 5 were selected. This resulted in a total sample of 38 elements from the total population, which satisfies the requirement of 35-40 elements necessary for a statistically significant sample in this case. On occasion, if the situation arises, the director of the division may need to enlarge the study or substitute carriers for political, administrative or financial reasons. In order to accommodate the possibility of this occurrence, the division created a backup list of carriers by first removing the initially selected carriers from the original database and sampling from the resulting list.

Data Collection: The organizations included in the study were then asked by the division to randomly sample from their databases approximately 200 (or less, if they did not have 200) claims for the specified calendar year. The sample was to be taken from each entity's pool of claims, including both medical and indemnity payments. Each claim in the sample also was required to have been open at least one day during the period of January 1, 2003, to December 31, 2003. The expected sample size of both the open and closed claims was approximately 3,765 random claims.

The division secured permission from the National Council on Compensation Insurance to print and use the Detailed Claim Information (DCI) survey instrument in order to create data definitions and structure for the Kansas Closed Claims Study survey. DCI is a national standard for reporting comprehensive claim data from insurance carriers. Adhering to the DCI structure, programmers in the Kansas Department of Labor created two software packages to assist reporting entities. One package was a manual entry system; the other application allowed a text file to be imported electronically. Both products included editing limitations on inputs to certain data fields. In addition, the division's analysts performed data scrubbing on the data sets to ensure that accurate aggregate statistics were reported to the legislature.

To assist reporting organizations in understanding data requirements and use of the new software, the division offered assistance upon request. Following distribution of both software products, reporting entities were asked to provide data by May 31, 2004, on the complete history of their sample of claims. In addition, the division asked that information on charges paid for certain types of services were reported quarterly for claims remaining open within the sample group.

Response Rate: Non-response bias is always a threat to the accuracy of a sample because non-respondents may differ significantly from survey respondents. Typically, in any study such as this one, certain organizations do not respond due to various circumstances, including, but not limited to, bankruptcy, refusal to answer or lost forms. In order to assess whether the CCS sample suffered from non-response bias, the division calculated an estimated response rate for the study. In order to do this, the division first assumed that claims reported by the carriers who had less than the required 200 were, in fact, all of their claims for the year 2003. For the purposes of calculating the non-response rate, the total number of claims not reported was estimated by comparing the number of submitted claims from carriers in the study within the same stratum. Specifically, the statistical mean of the number of claims received per carrier in each stratum was used to estimate the number of claims expected from each non-respondent in the same stratum. This estimation is known as the “mean imputation.” The total number of claim records that the division received was 2,708 out of an estimated 2,860 sampling units. The division used the following standard formula to calculate the response rate, R : $R=1-[(n-r)/n]$, where n = sample size, and r = number of actual responses. The division’s analysts calculated a response rate of approximately 97.12 percent for this study, and thus a corresponding non-response rate of approximately 2.88 percent. The division, in consultation with its statistician, concluded that the sample did not suffer from systematic non-response bias.